The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 110. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

ON THE VERGE.

The Returning Board in Louisiana Still Deliberating.

BUT CERTAIN TO CLOSE THEIR LABORS BY THIS AFTERNOON.

The South Carolina Democrats Make a Virtue of Necessity.

AND DRAW OFF FROM THE STATE HOUSE WITHOUT A RUMPUS.

Both Sides Still Holding Sessions and Claiming Legislative Powers.

THE FLORIDA DEMOCRATS LABORING TO SHOW THE COURT THAT TILDEN CARRIED THE STATE.

And the Republicans Quietly Gathering More Proofs of Democratic Frauds.

A LIVELY LITTLE SCRIMMAGE OUT IN NEBRASKA.

The Political Horoscope this Morning.

LOUISIANA.

The Result of the Canvass not yet Known.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—All sorts of rumors are afloat, but nothing reliable has transpired as to the result of the canvass by the Returning Board. Gov. Kellogg stated to-day that the compilation would not be completed of the electoral vote before Tuesday afternoon.

What Redfield Says.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—The whole mass of sworn testimony is denounced as a lot of "Radical lies," and all that sort of thing, but there is no refutation as strong in specifications and details as are the charges. What convinces me that the most of these sworn statements are true, is the fact that they contain such a mass of details and specifications. It is the best kind of evidence, because if not true it can be so easily overthrown. If a colored man swears that he was whipped, and does not tell when it was, or where it was, or why it was, or who did it, or anything about it, except the mere fact, his statement would not be worth serious consideration. But when he shows the scars upon his back, and swears as to the night and the hour of the night, and who was present, and who did it, and what they said, and all about it, then his statement is worthy of consideration, and we are bound to believe him, until the contrary is proved.

I am a skeptical sort of person as to the ordinary run of "outrages" which fill the partisan press, for I have known a good many of them to fall through upon investigation; but there is a mass of testimony here that stands fire amazingly. The trouble with the case is that it is true. And if any here given is refuted in as circumstantial and direct manner as it is given, I shall make haste to send said refutation along.

Redfield then gives a number of affidavits accompanying four columns of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and in conclusion says: "The above are fair specimens of the two thousand or more pages of sworn testimony which the Republicans have in relation to the fairness of the campaign and election in the five bull-dozed parishes. By the time you have read it you may be in a frame of mind to justify the Returning Board in throwing out certain precincts."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Two Houses Again Separated

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 4.—After the two Houses were called to order Speaker Wallace announced that as there were one hundred special constables in the State House to eject the Democratic members, and as he feared such a movement would be resisted and bloodshed would ensue, he adjourned his House to meet in Carolina Hall. The Republicans then went into secret session in the State House.

The Democratic House continued in caucus all this afternoon. Whatever action was taken is unknown.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus previous to the regular hour of meeting of that body, which was unharmonious, and lasted until 1 o'clock P. M., when the Senate met. The session was unimportant until just before 2 P. M. It was moved that the Senate adjourn. The vote was carried by a vote of sixteen ayes to fourteen nayes. This action is regarded as important, as 2 o'clock to-day was the hour set for counting the vote for Governor, and as the Senate adjourned without considering that question or postponing it to some future day, it is virtually disposed of in that body, and must originate in the House to come up again. The question is now whether the Senate will recognize the Mackey House as the Constitutional body, with a membership of fifty-six only, holding certificates from the Board of State Canvassers, while sixty-three is necessary to a quorum. The Democrats have sixty, requiring only three to make a quorum.

The city to-night is full of people and others are arriving. The Supreme Court heard an argument during the entire day on the application for a mandamus requiring the Secretary of State to deliver the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to Speaker Wallace, and adjourned at 7:30 P. M. until to-morrow at 11 A. M. As this question involves the other question as to which is the legal House of Representatives, the action of the Court is looked forward to with great interest.

Congressional Investigators Ready for Work.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The special committee directed by the House of Representatives to investigate the recent election in South Carolina and the action of the Canvassing Board in relation thereto will organize to-morrow and proceed to Columbia to-morrow night. It is understood that Representative Morrison will be appointed Chairman of the special Louisiana Committee.

FLORIDA.

Democratic Arguments on the Contested Counties.

TALLAHASSEE, December 4.—The morning was consumed principally with the presentation of a general argument of the Democrats. This was prepared by Democratic lawyers who are here, and was presented by Col. Geo. W. Biddle, of Philadelphia. It is an elaborate document, laydown certain general and well known principles of law, and then discussing the cases of the contested counties under one or other of those principles. It closes by asking, first, that the board simply figure up the face of the returns, on which it claims one hundred and twenty-nine majority for Tilden, or if it sees fit to go behind the face of the returns, that it throw out certain counties and precincts, which will leave a majority of 1,297 for Tilden electors.

The Republicans offered no general argument, but spent the day in offering new affidavits and testimony. The decision of the Board is confidently looked for to-morrow. It is not possible to a make reasonable guess as to what it will be.

Humphreys, the Republican candidate for elector, who was reported to be ineligible to an electorship, as he was a shipping-master at Pensacola, came before the board to-day, and swore that he resigned in October, and that his resignation was accepted a week before the election.

NEBRASKA.

The Electoral Trouble Before the Courts.

OMAHA, NEB., December 4.—The counsel for the Republican electors to-day asked Judge Savage to put the case wherein the Democratic electors petition for an injunction to prevent the former from casting their votes over till to-morrow morning, but the Judge decided that he would hold a night session. The counsel then put in a demurrer, and are arguing it to-night, quoting authorities to show that the petition is not a perfect one, and also that the court has no jurisdiction in the matter. Should the Judge overrule the demurrer the case will be tried on its merits to-morrow. It seems to be the general belief that the Republican electors will meet and cast their vote without regard to the decision of the case. Energetic efforts continue to be made by the Republicans to get a quorum at the extra session of the Legislature at Lincoln to-morrow. A good many members passed through here to-day, *en route* there. The Democrats are wielding all their powers to prevent a quorum being present.

OREGON.

Canvass of the Official Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4.—A Salem (Oregon) *Press* dispatch says the official vote was canvassed by the Secretary of State to-day in the presence of a number of prominent Republicans and Democrats. The Republican majority is 1,165. A protest was filed, signed by Senator Kelly and other Democrats, against the issuance of a certificate to Wells, and in favor of giving it to the next highest on file. The Governor gave notice that he would hear an argument on the subject to-morrow. The Republicans will not argue the matter before the Governor, claiming that he has no jurisdiction. The decision of the Governor will be given on Wednesday night.

MARRIAGE OF A NOBLEMAN.

Wedding of Sir Vernon Harcourt and the Daughter of John Lothrop Motley—A Scene in Westminster Abbey—Dean Stanley Performs the Nuptial Ceremony.

LONDON, December 3.—The long talked of marriage between Sir William George Granville Vernon-Harcourt and Mme. Elizabeth Cabot Ives, daughter of John Lothrop Motley, the historian, took place yesterday, within the historic precincts of Westminster Abbey. Although the event has excited the greatest interest in the American colonies of London and Paris, and has been a favorite topic in English society of late, the wedding was very private.

The weather was what might be expected in London at this season of the year. Rain descending through a London fog adds a new horror to the dismal amenities of winter here, which requires all the social cheerfulness in human nature to make tolerable.

The ceremony took place in the portion of the venerable pile known as Henry VII.'s chapel, where the banners of the Order of the Bath. A dispensation permitting the ceremony to take place in the afternoon had been granted.

As both the Motley and Harcourt families are in mourning only a few personal friends in addition to the immediate relatives of the parties were present. The chapel was closed to all visitors who might be straying through the great church tomb. The *Herald* correspondent was among the invited, and on arriving in the chapel was assigned to the Duke of Wellington's stall.

At two o'clock precisely the bridegroom's procession entered the chapel, preceded by the illustrious Dean Stanly, who was the celebrant. With the Dean were Rev. Stopford Brooke as assistant, and Samuel Flood Jones, the confessor. Then came Sir Vernon Harcourt, the bridegroom expectant, with Sir Henry James, his groomsman, followed by Lewis Harcourt, a boy of thirteen and son of Sir Vernon by his first wife, Miss Colonel Harcourt, the groom's brother. Next came Mr. Borthwick, of the *Morning Post*, and his wife, the latter being the sister of Sir Vernon's first wife. The party took seats near the rail, and waited with the usual feelings of bridegroom parties under such circumstances.

Fifteen minutes later the sweet notes of the organ indicated the approach of the bridal party. First entered the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, John Lothrop Motley, and accompanied by her sister and the latter's children. The bride wore a traveling costume of the color known to the ladies at least as "London smoke." The body and sleeves were of gray cashmere, trimmed with gray ostrich feathers, and the skirt of gray silk. The bonnet was trimmed to match with ostrich feathers. She wore a small white lace veil of a snow-drop pattern, and carried a large bouquet of chief. The bride's sister wore a light gray cashmere, trimmed with gray satin, and a bonnet to match.

Dean Stanley arose and waited for the party to advance. He stood above the spot where the tomb of the boy King Edward VI. is in the vaults underneath, with the tomb of the sad-fated Mary Queen of Scots on one side and the tomb of her enemy, the great Queen Elizabeth, on the other, all royal and noble, crumbling or crumbled to common dust. Sombre shadows were stealing in through the stained windows, giving a deep solemnity to the scene. Dean Stanley performed the ceremony with great fervor and eloquence, shaking hands with the happy couple, while the organ pealed forth Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

The couple went in the afternoon train to Strawberry Hill, the home of the Countess Waldegrave, and celebrated as once being the home of Horace Walpole. There was no reception at the residence of Mr. Motley.

There were a great many presents. The Princess Louise sent an inkstand and Baron Rothschild a massive silver antique cup.

The groom is in the forty-ninth year of his age, and is regarded as one of the rising statesmen of the liberal party. The bride is younger in years. This is her second marriage. Her first husband was Thomas Payston Ives, who was a member of the firm of Brown & Ives, bankers, New York, April 5, 1865, broken down in health, he sailed for Europe, in the hope that the relaxation from hard labor and a change of climate would again restore him to health. It was on this European trip that he won the accomplished daughter of Hon John Lothrop Motley, Minister of the United States in Austria. The wedding took place October 19, 1865, and he became the husband of Elizabeth Cabot Motley. At the time the wedding took place he was a hopeless invalid, and was carried in a hurdle to the banqueting hall. Naturally the wedding was very private, and at the time was one of the leading topics in social circles in this country, and, for aught we know, in Europe too. November 17, 1865, while at Havre, and in sight of the vessel which was to bring him and his bride to their native land, he, the bridegroom of four short weeks, breathed his last. He left a will, made prior to his marriage, in which no mention was made of the lady who afterward became his wife. Subsequently her claim was settled for $500,000.

Whisky Riot.

NEW YORK, December 4.—While United States Marshals were guarding the illicit whisky establishment seized on Saturday, a disturbance was created in the rear thereof. The police were called, and when they entered the rectifying house the marshals and police were locked in. Then streets swarmed with men, and an entrance was effected into the distillery. The marshal on duty was abused, and barrels of spirits carried off. Other marshals, returning to their posts, were hurried into alleys and hallways by bands of roughs, and held there until the removal of the liquor had been effected. Then the whole crowd disappeared as quickly as it had gathered, and when the police arrived they found not a soul upon the streets.

President Grant on the Political Complications.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—In reply to an inquiry about the published report of an interview between President Grant and Mr. Hewitt, the latter telegraphs to the *Evening Post* from Washington as follows: "The President stated that it was not his province to decide whether the elections in the States had been fair or not. But assuming Congress should decide to throw out the electoral votes of Louisiana, in consequence of frauds in returns, we discussed the effect of such action on the final result, and whether it would necessarily throw the election of President into the House of Representatives and of Vice President into the Senate."

Smallpox Among the Indians.

WINNEPEG, December 4.—The smallpox is raging at White Mud river, and many Indians and Icelanders have died of the disease. The Government storehouse has been converted into a hospital, the sick removed there, and their vacated dwellings burned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Nation's Law Makers Again in Session.

BOTH BRANCHES FULLY ORGANIZED.

Mr. Randall Elected Speaker of the House.

A Wrangle Over the Admission of the Colorado Representative.

Preparing to Investigate the Recent Elections in the South.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1876.

SENATE.

The interest of the public in the opening proceedings of the Senate was not so great as that in the House, though the galleries were well filled before noon. Many Democratic Senators were in their seats before the body was called to order, but the Republican Senators, being in caucus, did not occupy their seats till a few minutes before twelve. A change in the arrangement of desks to accommodate the new Senators from Colorado, and to give Senators who occupied seats under the gallery more desirable ones, was made by placing three desks upon either side of the fourth or last platform. The seats on the Republican side were assigned to Messrs. Blaine and Chaffee and Teller, the new Colorado Senators, and on the Democratic side to Mr. Price, the new Senator from West Virginia, Mr. Jones, of Florida, and Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey.

When the Senate was called to order the new members were sworn in, and the two from Colorado drew for their respective terms. Mr. Chaffee secured the long term, ending March 4, 1879, and Mr. Teller the short term, ending 1877.

Ready for Business.

Committees were appointed to notify the President and House that the Senate was ready for business, and a recess was taken till one o'clock.

The Southern "Bull-Dozing."

When the Senate reassembled Mr. EDMUNDS submitted resolutions, which were read, ordered to be printed and lie on the table, as follows:

WHEREAS, It is provided by the second section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be adduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of such male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that in several of the States, and particularly in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, the right of male inhabitants of said States respectively, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, to vote at the late elections of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and for Representatives in Congress, and for executive and judicial officers of such States, and for members of the Legislature thereof, has been denied or greatly abridged; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when appointed, is hereby instructed to inquire and report as soon as may be, first, whether in any of the elections named in said amendment in said States in the years 1870 or 1876, the right of any portion of the male inhabitants of citizens to vote as aforesaid has been in any wise denied or abridged; second, to what extent such denial or abridgement has been carried; third, by what means such denial or abridgement has been accomplished; fourth, by whom has such denial or abridgement been effected; fifth, with what motives and for what purposes has such denial or abridgement been carried on; sixth, by color or race; and that said committee have power to employ such number of stenographers as shall be needful, and to send for persons and papers, and have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate and to appoint sub-committees, with full power to make the inquiries aforesaid, and to report the same to the Committee.

Resolved further, That said committee, in order to the more speedy performance of its duties, have power to provide for the taking of affidavits on the subjects above said before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths, and have leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

Amending the Constitution.

Mr. INGALLS introduced the following joint resolution, which was ordered printed and lie on the table:

A joint resolution recommending a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, Article 5 of the Constitution empowers Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States; and,

WHEREAS, It is apparent that there are important defects in the system of federal government, which render the situation of the United States at this time delicate and critical, calling for an exertion of the combined virtue and wisdom of all the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, first. In the opinion of Congress, a convention of delegates from the several States should be held for the sole and express purpose of revising the Constitution, and reporting such alterations and amendments in the nature of an entire instrument as shall, when ratified, as provided in said article 5, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and preservation and support of the Union.

Second. That in the opinion of Congress each State should be represented in such convention by as many delegates as it is entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress, two of said delegates from each State to be chosen by the Legislature thereof, and one to be elected from each Congressional district by the qualified voters thereof, at such time and places as the Legislature may prescribe, and that no person holding an office of honor, trust or profit under any State or under the United States should be eligible as a delegate to said convention.

Third. That in the opinion of Congress said convention should be held at Columbus, State of Ohio, on the second Monday in May, 1877, and without unnecessary interruption till its deliberations are concluded.

Fourth. That in the opinion of Congress, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court should be the presiding officer of said convention, and that each delegate shall receive compensation at the rate of twenty dollars per day, with mileage at the rate of twenty cents per each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place of meeting, and that the expenses of said convention be defrayed from the Treasury of the United States.

Fifth. That in the opinion of Congress the revised and amended Constitution should be reported to the President of the United States upon the adjournment of said Convention, and that it should thereupon immediately be submitted by the President to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for its assent and ratification.

Sixth. That it is recommended to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union to apply to Congress without delay to call a convention as aforesaid, as provided in Article 5 of the Constitution.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The opening of the session of the House was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators. There were very few members absent. The Speaker's chair was draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr. There being, therefore, no presiding officer, the House was called to order at noon by Clerk Adams, who thereupon called the roll of members.

The call showed 249 members present, the whole number on the roll being 288. As soon as the call was finished Mr. HOLMAN rose to offer a resolution for the

Election of a Speaker,

but Mr. BANKS interposed as a question of superior privilege the right of the member elect from Colorado to have his name placed on the roll, so that he might participate in the election of a Speaker, and sent up the credentials of the Colorado member.

Discussion ensued on the question of precedence, Mr. HOLMAN and other Democrats contending that the organization of the House was necessarily the first business in order, while Mr. BANKS and other Republicans contended that all members had a right to participate in the election.

Mr. FRYE claimed the same right for his colleague elected in place of Mr. Blaine.

Finally the Clerk decided that the resolution offered by Mr. Holman took precedence.

From that decision an appeal was taken by Mr. BANKS, which appeal Mr. COX moved to lay on the table. Agreed to—yeas 165, nays 84.

Mr. Holman's resolution then came up for action, and it was adopted without opposition. It was as follows:

The House being informed that since its last adjournment M. C. Kerr, who at the commencement of the present Congress was elected Speaker of the House, had departed this life, creating a vacancy in the office of Speaker, it is therefore ordered that the House do now proceed to the election of a Speaker *viva voice*.

Samuel Randall was nominated by Mr. COX, and James A. Garfield by Mr. McCRARY. Messrs. Clymer, Banning, Banks (Mass.) and Wilson (Iowa) were appointed tellers. The vote resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 246; necessary to a choice, 124; Samuel J. Randall received 161; James A. Garfield, 82; Charles G. Williams (Wis.), 1 (given by his colleague, Mr. Magoon); Wm. R. Morrison, 1 (given by Mr. Potter, Mich.); George F. Hoar, 1 (given by Mr. Seelye, Mass.)

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause in the galleries. Messrs. Cox and McCrary escorted the Speaker Randall to his chair, when he read his speech from manuscript, as follows:

Speaker Randall's Address.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Called to this position because of the death of the late Speaker, Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, I only express a universal sentiment in saying he was a good and great man, whose public and private life was characterized by purity, patriotism and unswerving integrity. Nobody can more completely appreciate than I do the high honor of presiding over the deliberations of the representatives of the American people, and for this mark of your esteem and confidence I return profound and heartfelt acknowledgment. In the discharge of the important duties confided to me, I shall endeavor to be absolutely fair and impartial while enforcing the rules and upholding the constitutional prerogatives of the body. I shall at the same time protect each and every member in the rights and privileges to which he may justly be entitled. In the experience of the parliamentary power of the Chair, it will be my duty and my pleasure to give true expression to the opinions and wishes of the House upon every question presented, believing myself, as I really am, no more than the voice of the House itself. We stand in the presence of events which strain and test in the last degree our forms of government, our liberties, consecrated by so many sacrifices in the past, and preserved amid the rejoicings of an exultant people to our Centennial anniversary as one among the nations of the earth. We must be maintained at every hazard. (Applause.) The people look confidently to your moderation, to your patient, calm, firm judgment and wisdom in this time, fraught with so many perils. Let us, I beseech of you, not disappoint their just expectation and their keen sense of right, but by vigilance prevent even the slightest departure from the Constitution and laws, forgetting in the moment of difficulty that we are the adherents of a party, and only remembering that we are American citizens, with a country to save, which will be lost if unauthorized and unconstitutional action on the part of executive officers be not frowned down at once with relentless and unsparing condemnation.

The closing words were delivered with great force and emphasis, and were loudly applauded on the floor and galleries.

Taking the Oath of Office.

The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker by Mr. Holman, who, in the absence of Mr. Kelly, is the oldest member in consecutive service. Then the oath of office was administered by the Speaker to Mr. Stephens (Ga.), who had not presented himself last session, and who remained in his seat while he took the oath, and to the following new members elected to fill vacancies: Messrs. Warner (Conn.), Frye (Me.), Humphrey and Carr (Ind.), and Stanton (Pa.). Objection was made to the swearing in of Messrs. Butz (South Carolina) and Belford (Colorado).

In relation to the latter, Mr. SPRINGER offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report at as early a day as possible whether Colorado is a State in the Union, and directing, until such report is received, that no person claiming to be a Representative from Colorado be sworn in as a member.

Mr. BANKS argued in favor of the immediate swearing in of the member from Colorado, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a proclamation of the President in compliance with the law declaring Colorado a State in the Union.

Mr. HOAR characterized Mr. Springer's proposition as utterly late and futile, and pointed to the facts as matters of history that the Territorial Government of Colorado had ended and that the State Government, legislative, judicial and executive, had been put in operation, and that the Senators from that State had already taken their seats.

Mr. HUBBARD argued to the same effect, and held that there would be as much right to challenge the State of Illinois as that of Colorado.

Mr. WOOD (N. Y.) argued that as the House had the unquestioned right to inquire into the election of its members, that right involved in this case not only a consideration as to the regularity of the credentials of this person, but also as to what constituency he came to represent. When the House adjourned Colorado was a Territory, and it was the right and duty of the House to inquire whether it had been converted into a State in pursuance of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. SPRINGER defended the propriety of his resolution, remarking that delay in the admission of a member would work no injustice to Colorado, whose population was smaller than that of any Congressional district, and which yet claimed two seats in the Senate, one in the House, and three votes in the Electoral College. This gentleman might wait, as the Representatives of the other States had been kept waiting around the halls of Congress, until the Judicial Committee of the House should pass upon the question.

After some preliminary votes, the question was taken on Mr Springer's resolution referring the credentials of the Colorado claimant to the Judicial Committee, and it was adopted—142 yeas, 98 nays. The Republicans voted solidly against it, as did the following named Democrats: Messrs. Blount, Cox, Durham, Hartzell, Holman, Kehr, Lemoyne, Morgan, Neal, O'Brien, Rea, Savage, Stevenson, Watterson, and Wells (Mo.)

Mr. MCCRARY presented the credentials of Mr. Butts, of South Carolina, remarking that the decision of the question (opposition being made) would consume time. He offered to yield the floor for a motion to adjourn.

"Bull-dozing" Investigation.

Mr. HOLMAN was about to make a motion to adjourn, but at the request of Mr. Hewitt he withheld the motion to allow a resolution which that gentleman desired to offer to be read for the information of the House.

Mr. CONGER objected to the reading, but as the Speaker ruled that a single objection would prevent the resolution being considered at this time (pending Mr. McCrary's question of privilege), the resolution was read. It provided for the appointment of three select committees, one of fifteen members, to proceed to Louisiana, one of six members, to proceed to Florida, and one of nine members, to proceed to South Carolina, to investigate the action of the returning or canvassing boards as to the recent elections in those States, and to report all facts essential to an honest return of the votes of electors for President and Vice President, and to a fair understanding thereof by the people, and whether the electoral votes of those States should be counted. The committees are to have power to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, to appoint sub-committees with like powers, and to employ stenographers, clerks and messengers.

The Speaker asked Mr. McCrary whether he would yield to have the resolution offered.

Mr. MCCRARY said he would not.

Mr. HEWITT asked whether he could not move to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

The Speaker replied that he could not, as the gentleman from Iowa had the floor on a question of privilege.

Mr. HAMILTON (Ind.) asked Mr. McCrery to yield for a resolution appointing Saturday next for eulogies on the late Speaker Kerr, expressive of his unblemished character, his eminent services and his impartiality as a presiding officer.

Mr. MCCRARY declined to yield unless the usual phrase were added to the resolution, that as a further mark of esteem the House do now adjourn.

Mr. HAMILTON declined to make that modification.

Thereupon the House proceeded to the consideration of the question of admitting Butts, of South Carolina, to his seat, the point against his admission being that he has been "counted in" by the Returning Board.

Mr. MORRISON presented a memorial and protest, signed by citizens of the district, against the admission of Butts, and moved a reference of the question to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Morrison's motion was adopted—142 to 89.

Mr. HEWITT then asked unanimous consent to offer his resolution for the appointment of three select committees.

Objections were promptly made on the Republican side.

Mr. HEWITT then moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Adopted—yeas 156, nays 78—the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

The announcement was hailed by the Democratic side of the House with loud demonstrations of applause. It was a party vote except that George A. Bagley (N. Y.), Pierce and Seelye (Mass.) voted with the Democrats in favor of the motion.

A committee to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make, was ordered, and Messrs. Good, Clymer and Hoar were appointed.

South Carolina Investigating Committee.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the South Carolina committee, as follows: Messrs. Sawyer, Abbott, Stenger, Eden, Jones (Ky.), Phillips (Mo.), Banks, Hale and Lawrence.

Mr. HOAR stated that Mr. Hale was not in the city, and that, therefore, putting him on the committee was to deprive the Republicans of one member.

The Speaker said that such was not his wish, and he would, therefore, appoint Mr. Willard (Mich.).

Mr. CONGER suggested sarcastically that the Speaker should appoint a Republican to fill the vacancy.

Mr. STONEBER—Is not Mr. Willard a Republican?

Mr. CONGER—No, sir.

Mr. WILLARD asked to be excused, as he was already on a committee which occupied his time.

The Speaker accordingly excused Mr. Willard, and appointed Mr. Lapham, of New York, in his place.

The House at half-past seven adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Prince Bismarck's Recent Speech.

LONDON, December 4.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs a report of Prince Bismarck's speech, which he delivered at the parliamentary dinner last Friday, and which is printed as verbatim. It gives the following points in addition to those already telegraphed: In regard to England's attitude, the Prince said: Thanks to Germany's endeavors, England would probably allow the enevitable Russo-Turkish war to be localized. The Marquis of Salisbury, when at Berlin, had spoken very temperately on this side of the question. However, it was not England, but Austria, who found herself reduced to an exceedingly difficult position by current events. Germany meant to remain on friendly terms with Austria.

Here follows the passage about the German support to Austria relative to the occupation of Bulgaria. Prince Bismarck said the statement that he had told the Marquis of Salisbury that he approved any such proceedings was erroneous. Germany had refrained from all interference, and had no wish to acquire prestige by meddling with other people's affairs. She had been asked to mediate, but had declined to advise where she did not mean to support her counsel by force. The time would come when the disinterestedness of this policy would be generally recognized, and when European affairs would be adjusted by the weight which Germany, for her interests so required, was able to throw into the balance.

Then turning to an ultra-montane member, who he knew was in favor the incorporation of Austria's German province with Germany, he remarked that neither he nor Germany had any designs in that direction, nor did he think the Germans in Austria really favored the plan.

The *Times'* report contains no mention of any remark by Prince Bismarck concerning England's waging an unofficial war against Russia.

Improvement in Bulgaria.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Daily News* says: Schuyler, of the American Legation, returned from Bulgaria on Saturday. He reports the condition of the people improving and relief agencies of the Government working well.

Russians Marching Towards the Danube.

PARIS, December 4.—A dispatch to *Le Temps* from Giurgevo says the prefects have been notified of the early arrival on their way to the Danube of 150,000 Russian troops, who are to pass through Roumania.

Another Insurrection.

The Sclavonic committee publishes intelligence that an insurrectionary movement has broken out in Bulgaria and Armenia.

LONDON, December 5.—A telegram from Ragusa says Montenegro has refused Russia's peace proposals, although promised the cession of territory.

Bismarck's Course Approved.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says Prince Bismarck's statements are greeted by all Germany with the greatest satisfaction. In his remarks on Saturday Bismarck declared that if Russia threatened to be victorious in the impending war England would interfere without making a formal declaration of war, and he believed England would occupy Egypt should Turkish territory be violated by Russian forces.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says opinion there on Bismarck's utterances is divided. The military party, Federalists and Annexationists, are angry, but the German Constitutionalists are more favorable, while the Hungarians are expected to agree with Bismarck's views.

A Sensational Statement.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Post* says general surprise is felt at the address delivered to the Czar by Boker, American Minister, on his return from the United States. The address expressed the sympathy of the United States for the Czar and his policy.

Probable Austrian Occupation.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch reports that nearly all the Turkish troops have left Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Porte having determined not to resist the occupation of those provinces by Austria in case of war. Austria has ordered the occupation of the Transylvanian and Moldavian passes the moment the Russians enter Moldavia. The language of Russian diplomacy has been milder the last few days. Occupation is no longer represented as the only panacea.

LONDON, December 5.—The *Standard* has telegrams which were received on Monday from an authentic source stating that Buenos Ayres is tranquil. Order has not been disturbed, but the Government has declared a state of siege there and in three other provinces, in view to prevent the fomentation of disorder by bands of desperadoes. The first reports of the affair were grossly exaggerated.

The Situation in Roumania.

LONDON, December 5.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris telegraphs the following: I learn on the most worthy authority that a Prussian military officer of high rank is about to go to Roumania to direct the army there. It is certain that Russia will be allowed passage through that principality. Roumania will submit to a conference on her programme, which was drawn up last summer, and which was formulated with much emphasis in consequence of her independent position and possession of the mouths of the Danube. It is only to mask her real projects that Roumania calls on the powers to guarantee her neutrality.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pesth says dispatches from Constantinople indicate that if the Turks are not threatened with the occupation of Bulgaria, they will do their best to make the conference a success.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, December 4.—The *Globe* states that a telegram from the office of the Buenos Ayres *Herald*, dated November 24, says: A revolution, headed by Col. Alsina, Minister of War, has broken out simultaneously in the city of Buenos Ayres and the province of Entre Rios.

FRANCE.

A New Cabinet to be Formed.

LONDON, December 4.—A dispatch from Paris says President MacMahon requested the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier to undertake the formation a Cabinet. The Duke declined, but the President asked him to call again, and the Duke has not yet given a final reply.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Troop Ship Wrecked.

LONDON, December 5.—The British troop ship St. Lawrence, with soldiers for Cape Town, was totally wrecked off the coast of Africa. All the troops were saved. A large quantity of stores was lost.

GERMANY.

No Participation in the French Exhibition.

BERLIN, December 4. The cabinet, with the approb . of the Emperor, adopted a resolution against the participation of Germany in the exhibition of 1878.

INDIA.

Famine and Cholera.

LONDON, December 4.—There is still great distress in portions of India. There are no crops for the want of rain. Cholera has appeared in Bombay, and is increasing.

CUBA.

Soldiers and Gold.

HAVANA, December 4.—A steamship arrived to-day and brought 500 troops and $500,000 in gold.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Republican Representative Caucus.

The Republicans in caucus yesterday morning decided to vote for Representative Garfield for Speaker. The caucus also agreed to make such opposition to the adoption of an anticipated resolution for the appointment of a special committee of investigation to the Southern States as will delay action upon the resolution for a few days.

Appropriations Required.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to the House of Representatives estimates of appropriations required for the public service for the fiscal year ending with June, 1878. These are: For Congress, $5,988,250; Executive proper, $78,400; Department of State, $1,449,657; Treasury Department, $165,248,389; War Department, $54,251,355; Navy Department, $22,501,968; Interior Department, $38,806,722; Post-office Department, $6,636,647; Department of Justice, $4,422,990; Department of Agriculture, $227,250; total, $299,611,668. These estimates are $15,000,000 less than those for 1877.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

An adjourned meeting of the caucus of Republican Senators was held after the Senate adjourned. A committee, with Mr. Wright as Chairman, was appointed to revise the standing committees and report at a meeting to be called hereafter. No other action was taken. It was understood by common consent that nothing should be done at present in regard to the election of a President of the Senate *pro tem.*, nor was any disposition manifested to take action for the present concerning the existing political complications.

The President's Message.

The indications at the Executive Mansion yesterday were that the President's message will be sent to Congress to-day. As the result of reading it before the cabinet some additions will be made to the matter already contained in the document. Altogether the message is shorter than those which have heretofore been sent by President Grant to Congress.

The Case of Mrs. Gaines.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Louisiana in the case of Mrs. Gaines, making the authorities of the city of New Orleans responsible for the amount of her judgment against the city.

Cabinet Meeting.

At the cabinet session yesterday telegrams from Gen. Ruger were read, containing an account of the withdrawal of the Democratic members of the South Carolina Legislature.

Military.

Two batteries of the First artillery arrived at Washington last night, and are quartered at the arsenal.

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Crook Changes His Base of Operations—Sitting Bull Not Yet Captured.

BUFFALO SPRINGS, WY., December 3.—General Crook's whole force left Fort Reno this morning, his intention being to move down the Little Powder river to its junction with the Powder river, and there forming a supply camp, and then to operate against the hostiles as circumstances dictate. This point will be convenient for operations on the Tongue, Little Missouri, or Bellefourche.

The last information is that Sitting Bull has about four hundred lodges and Crazy Horse about seventy, equivalent to a fighting force of from 1,500 to 2,000. The command is rationed to about January 1st. The chief of the scouts is of the opinion that unless surprised, the hostiles will not long make a stand.

The wounded of Mackenzie's fight leave here to-morrow for Fort Fetterman. Gen. Crook expects to find Indians on the Powder river.

[☞For Additional Telegrams see Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DECEMBER 5, 1876.

During the past week we have secured a large stock of new, fresh and desirable goods for each department, which will be sold at prices that will positively be better value than ever offered to our customers and the public within the recollection of the oldest dry goods buyers.

NEW SILKS!

FOR

HOLIDAY SALES,

IN PLAIN COLORS,

From $1.25 to $1.65.

Black Silks from $1 to $4 per yard.

Handsome Stripe and Check Silks.

Having secured a large stock of Silks prior to the advance, we can and will offer inducements to buyers, realizing what is an undoubted fact, that if we give a buyer a real bargain in a good article, we secure them for a future customer.

CLOAKS.

Cloaks in all the new styles at reduced prices, from $2.50 to $40. New bargains at $4.50, $6 and $8.50. Also in finer goods at $10, $11, $12, $13 $16.

100 pieces extra quality Country Blankets, purchased yesterday and will be sold at $5, the best quality ever offered at that price. Call and be convinced.

Large stock of Blankets from $2 to $14 pair.

100 pieces Lupin's 40 inch Colored Merinos, 65c.

Large line New Dress Goods, 18 to 50c.

27 inch Rugby Suitings, in Plaids and Stripes at 15c; navy blue, myrtle green and brown effects, nice goods, worth 25c.

Large stock of double width Cashmeres 40c to $1.25.

Tycoon Repps at 15c, former 25c quality.

Handsome Divan Robes, in same styles as Tycoon Repps at 12½c.

Elegant Knickerbocker Tufted Suiting Suitings. New Matalasse and Basket Cloth Suitings.

Black Cashmeres at 75, 85 and 95c, best value without exception in the market.

Extra fine and heavy weight Silk Warp and all-wool Cashmeres.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—Opening new goods for

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

OSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$8 00
By Mail, for six months.....4 00
By Mail, for three months.....2 00
By Mail, for one month.....75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier..15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of five.....1 50
Clubs of ten.....1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 66

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100¼

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 108¾.

THE President's annual message will be sent to Congress at noon to-day. It has been guarded with unusual secrecy, probably because of the possibility of some changes being made.

THE Democracy have carried their desperate tactics into Nebraska, and are doing their utmost to capture one of the electors, if not the entire Board, in that State. They do not assume that they have a majority of the electoral vote, but make their fight on purely technical grounds.

THE annual report of the workings of the Connellsville branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad makes the gratifying showing that the receipts have largely increased, and the expenses decreased,—leaving a net balance of one half a million dollars. This is a splendid showing, and the officers in charge, Mr. HYNDMAN and others deserve great praise for their success.

THE Democrats retired from the South Carolina State Capitol yesterday, because the State constabulary were present to eject the illegal members. This left the Republicans in session, alone, and they went into secret consultation. It seems evident, now that both parties understand they must keep the peace, that they are likely to work their way along in a peaceful, if not an amicable spirit.

COUNCILS very properly and wisely accepted the proposition of the Nation Trust stockholders to pay $165,000 down,—or by the 15th instant, and allowed an extension for the balance, $75,000. We do not doubt that the stockholders have done the best they can; and as their proposition involves the retention of the same security as the city had on the entire sum, it is of course the best thing possible for the city to do. We are gratified that all has moved so well, thus far.

BISMARCK looms up once again as an active participant in German politics. He proclaims neutrality as the policy of Germany in the war that is regarded as probable between Russia and Turkey. A kind word for Austria indicates that that power is gently reclining in the strong arms of the German Empire, ready to be carried by her in whatever direction may seem best. The presence and active participation of the Great Chancellor in the affairs of the Empire indicates active operations of some kind.

THE interviewing business has again begun, both President GRANT and President-elect HAYES being the subjects. Both interviews, as sent to the Democratic press, are denied by the principals, and there is every reason to suppose that HEWITT and ROBERTS attempted to sensationalize, on very small capital. President GRANT has been too consistent in his Southern policy to be seriously misrepresented, while Mr. HAYES has shown that his mind is too well balanced for him to be led off by the Democracy.

IN THE race for Speakership RANDALL beat COX, but not by the large majority that was expected in caucus. COX really made a stronger run than was anticipated and developed very considerable prominence. RANDALL'S speech to the caucus and his several utterances lead to the inference that he intends to maintain the idea that the twenty-second joint rule is still in

It will prove a harmless no- TILDEN than RAN- events, Speak-

CONGRESS met yesterday, dent's Message not being receiv- early adjournment was had. The House had a wrangle over the seats of the members from Colorado, and the Senate Republican caucus determined to have no investigating committees appointed for a few days. There is considerable feeling, in and around Washington, among Members and Senators, over the political situation, but it only represents in its diversity, the average sentiment elsewhere. To-day the Message will be received, after which the full play of party tactics will be had. The week will not end without interesting results.

THE crisis in the French Ministry is the outgrowth of an attempt on their part to sustain the Catholic Church, as against the Republicans, in the Legislatif. The latter were not willing to tie up the State with the Church by voting the latter large sums for its support, and hence the outbreak. It gave, while under discussion, a fine opportunity for Prince NAPOLEON to "attitudinize" before the Legislatif and the people, and he did it very handsomely. The whole result of his movement was to attract attention to himself, and to arouse afresh the suspicions concerning him, which had been lulled by his comparative quietude.

THE members of the Electoral College of this State will begin their move on Harrisburg to-day. In common with those of other States, they meet at noon to-morrow. We anticipate no difficulty with the electors, despite the idea prevailing at Washington among Democrats that they will get one elector who may be weak in the faith. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL has clearly expressed the general idea as to the duty of electors, when he declares that they are bound in honor to vote for the parties in whose favor they were elected. The understanding on which they accepted election is binding in morals and honor, if not directly in law. A man who should go back on this understanding would have a reputation as black as that of JUDAS ISCARIOT, if indeed his life would be worth an hour's purchase.

WHILE the formalities of the Constantinople conference are yet to be gone through. No one pretends to doubt that war between Russia and Turkey is practically inevitable. Both powers go steadily and rapidly forward with their preparations, and evidently will be in collision before many weeks. The vacillating course of the English Ministry is the noticeable feature of the affair, it being now reported that England will take no part against Russia. This may be the outgrowth of Russia's assurance that she will not attack Constantinople, although DISRAELI has been placed in so many false positions during the pendency of the negotiations, that he apparently desires to be rid of the entire business, with as little further injury to his reputation as may be. Russia has already triumphed in the diplomatic field.

WITH a candor that will receive the scorn of the *Post* we are compelled to state that we have met within a few days, two or three Republicans who affect to believe the Democratic stories of affairs in Louisiana, and to disbelieve the Republicans. They accept the idea that the murders are non-political, despite the strange fact that those killed are uniformly Republicans. Also that some convincing influence has turned Republicans into Democratic voters, in certain localities. But it happens that these localities of more than miraculous conversion are precisely the localities of more than accidental mortality to Republican leaders. To believe that these leaders happened to be killed or whipped, when Democrats were not, and in these parishes though Republican leaders elsewhere were not, and that in these very parishes the colored voters happened to be converted, though in other parishes they were not—is that possible? To an absolutely unreasoning partisan, perhaps. But can any candid and honest man, who wants to get at the truth, believe in miraculous accidents thus miraculously dovetailed? If this can be accepted unquestioned, certainly such a person ought to have no difficulty in believing the world was made by chance.

THE absurdity of the Democratic plea that all who oppose them in the Southern States are people of bad character, unworthy of being trusted, and other matters of like nature, is thus hit off by an observing writer: It is also gravely asserted that the murdered PINKSTON, of Louisiana, was a bad character, and that he and his baby were not killed on account of politics. All the violence committed in the Southern States, on the same authority, has come from the colored people alone; but, strange to say, they never kill any white men, but always their own race. On the same authority we are told that there was no cruelty to Northern soldiers in Southern prisons during the war, but an immense deal of it to Southern prisoners in the North. Also, that the frauds in New York city in 1868 were never committed, and if committed, not by the Democrats. All the colored schools in the South have been closed by colored men; all the Northern men driven from the South have been driven out by the colored men; there is no social or business ostracism in that section except that begun and continued by colored men. Well, the world moves, and in a few years, judged by these experiences, a stout argument will be made by our Democratic casuits, and faithfully believed by timid Republicans, that only the Northern States seceded from the Union in 1860-61; that BEN. BUTLER fired the first gun on Fort Sumter; that only Northern officers left our army and navy; that only Northern merchants repudiated their debts; that ROBERT D. LEE whipped GRANT, and that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was murdered by an Abolitionist."

THE END.

The several Returning Boards in contested States complete their work and make their reports to-day. Enough is known for it to be accepted as reasonably certain that the votes of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana will be cast for HAYES. Florida and South Carolina are conceded by the Democracy. They contest in Florida one or two counties, but the evidence shows that the only taints of fraud are those made by the Democracy. There will, therefore, be no serious dispute over that State. Of course, there will be a wild howl over Louisiana; but the evidence of intimidation and terrorism has been so strongly presented, and is so convincing, that no person at all cognizant of its force, pretends to doubt that the State should be given to HAYES, as it doubtless will be. We do not imagine the attempt to capture Nebraska will amount to anything. Hence the Electoral vote will be made up and presented to Congress, as 185 for HAYES and 184 for TILDEN. This may be regarded as reasonably sure.

The direction and scope of the contest there remains to be seen. Indications at the present point to the idea of the House claiming the operation of the joint rule, and its right to throw out States by a simple objection under that rule. We cannot think that this course will be insisted on. Even were the rule admitted to be in force—as it is not—the precedents are all against the Democratic idea. When objections are made against a given State or vote, under that vote they were acted on by each House separately, and it required the concurrence of both Houses to sustain the objection. No one pretends to think that this concurrence could be had this time. As to the proposition of SCHURZ and others, it would be well enough if practicable; but it is not. It involves the proposal and perfecting of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in a trifle more than two months of time. This could not be reached. We doubt if the Judges of the Supreme Court, at best, would desire to have the responsibility of determining a political question thrust upon them. It has always been distasteful to the Judiciary to be compelled to intermeddle in politics, and would be in this case. Besides, the acceptance of the amendment would be regarded as purely a political and partisan question, and would be acted on in that light by the Legislatures. It would give a flickering hope to the Democracy, and while it would not be feared by Republicans, we think the prevailing sentiment now is to close up this business, in accord ance with the electoral vote as it may be cast.

THE PINKSTON CASE.

The Democratic press, realizing the damaging character of the PINKSTON case, as it stands, are putting forth every energy to disparage the testimony, and destroy the character of the woman in order that the responsibility in the case may be shifted to a band of negroes. The case as made out by one of their ablest journals is this: The murder occurred on the 4th of November, and was known to KELLOGG within forty-eight hours. If it was a political murder, why were not the guilty parties at once sought out and punished, in place of holding the woman back to produce her before the Return Board as a witness? The assumption that KELLOGG knew it within a given time, is not, of course, evidence, but even admitting that he did, the same question would apply in cases of which evidence was given by the Coroner and Major BROOKS. The simple fact is, the attempt would have been greeted with howls at the North, as involving the intimidation of Democrats. Every impartial person must know that the manner in which the testimony was brought out, will do more to occasion a rigid investigation, and to lead to ultimate justice, than any other course that could have been pursued. As to the relative trustworthiness of the testimony offered, we have no question. We are positively confident, judging simply from the tenor of the evidence, and the probabilities, that the statements of the PINKSTON woman are substantially true.

The assumption that a negro vendetta existed, and that PINKSTON was killed by a negro band led by a person of bad character, is on its face exceedingly improbable. It has never been shown to be characteristic of that people, to thus organize for the murder of one of their own members. They have never shown the bloodthirsty spirit characteristic of this particular murder. And had they done so, the fact that they could commit such atrocious crimes would have made the whites nervous, and have led to their arrest and punishment. But the testimony of those who related this story, was that PINKSTON was a peaceful, inoffensive man, and not liable to be involved in a vendetta. The testimony on the other side was simple and clear. It was unbroken under cross-examination, and chimed perfectly in with the prevailing spirit of that section. That violence, threats, and murders were committed, for political reasons, is substantiated by unimpeachable testimony. Major BROOKS affirmed it, and he had no motive to falsify. The coroner repeated it and gave a copy of the orders he had received. If, then, men would commit murder at all, or even threaten murder, for political reasons, does the measure of atrocity in a given case, totally discredit the evidence against them? The idea that those who could attempt to wrest from others their right of suffrage, are too high-toned and civilized to commit such an outrage, is disproven by undeniable facts. There, too, the witnesses on the Democratic side were possessed of a motive strong enough to induce them to testify as they did. They were all Democrats, and in sympathy with the measures employed to wrest the parish from Republican hands. But what motive had a seriously wounded and dying woman to testify wrongfully? Why should she not as readily charge the crime on the blacks, if they did it? What was it to her who carried the election? The entire affair has in it indications that point with unmistakable clearness to the idea that the PINKSTON story is literally true.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

Notes of Society Life in the Capital.

A Regular Love Match—The "Receptions"—Don Cameron's Engagement—Personalities About Big People.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1876.

The engagement of Madame Berghmans is still a fruitful theme for conversation. The bride-elect is quite petite, with a profusion of auburn hair, which she wears coiled very simply at the back of the head. The front hair is curled and caught back by side-combs; her face is not pretty, neither is it homely, but quite attractive. She has one child (Camille), a tall, beautiful girl, almost half the age of her papa-elect.

This is clearly and absolutely a love match, because Mr. Laughton is many years her junior—nothing very striking in his appearance—poor, cultivated and refined. Madame Berghmans has settled on him an annual income of twelve thousand a year. She answers the congratulations of her friends by an assurance that she expects to be very happy. As every one is aware, Madame Berghmans is the "Regent of the Mount Vernon Association," and from her private purse has spent large sums of money to aid in restoring the old place to its pristine glory. She occupies a large double-brick house in H street, the Belgravia of Washington. The front windows have blinds of white puffed silk, over these superb lace and satin draperies. The house is furnished with exquisite taste. The most noticeable feature is the pictures, most of them having formed the famous gallery of her father, Mr. Macallister, of Philadelphia, who was one of the richest men in the Quaker City, and his daughter sole heir. Connoisseurs tell me that no twenty pictures in the Corcoran Gallery can compare with or would be worth one canvass in the Macallister collection. There are also many fine bronzes. During the season Madame has weekly receptions by card, crowded by the *crems de la creme* of the social world. Her dinners are famous, and it was to attend one of these entertainments that Mrs. Belknap was induced to leave her house the Monday preceding the *expose*. It was a gloomy dinner, given in honor of, I think, Mr. Curtis, whose wife was taken ill at the last moment and could not come. Mrs. Fish suddenly became indisposed, and Mrs. Fish was obliged to leave his regrets. These two things in themselves were calculated to and did throw a damper on the party. General Belknap, usually so genial and pleasant, was taciturn and morose. Mrs. Belknap in a ravishing toilet, and looking more beautiful in her sadness than when brilliant, was nervous and distrait, and remarked to a lady near her, "I ought not to be here to-night. I am so nervous." Madame Berghmans said she never felt so relieved in her life as when the dinner was over and the party adjourned to the drawing-room. The wedding, from which I have wandered, will take place early in December, and the trousseau will be a marvel of elegance.

Mrs. Fish has commenced her Wednesday receptions. The one of yesterday was crowded. Mrs. Fish wore black velvet, trimmed with a profusion of soft, creamy old lace. Miss Edith Fish assisted her mother in doing the hospitalities of the house, and was aided by Mrs. Benjamin and Mrs. Sydney Webster, both daughters of the Secretary. Mrs. Benjamin, the wife of Major Benjamin, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A., is quite pretty. She does not live at home, but has a pretty little house on L Street, about eight squares off. She is quite a favorite, and goes a great deal into society.

Washington was never so full of distinguished, extinguished, and resurrected people as now. Office-holders, who don't want to go out, and office-seekers, who want to go in! There are but few lobbyists yet in the field, for it is thought this will be a poor winter to put pet bills through. A very exciting session is looked for; and although by law this is a short session, it is expected that the Senate, at least, will remain until June.

The Secretary of War—the handsome Don, as he is called—is reported engaged to a very beautiful lady in Washington. His daughter who enters society this year is the handsomest belle our city has seen for years. She is much above the average height, with that rich olive complexion supposed to be only perfected under Italian skies; her large brown eyes are full of intelligence, merriment and dignity, which look alternately on the world of pleasure, in whose glittering arena she is about to break her first lance.

At the Riggs House are General and Mrs. Banning; Hon. S. S. Cox, and his pleasant, cultured wife, whose entire life is devoted to "deeds of good doing." She enjoys sending sunshine into lives perished—under a November fog—in making the young happy and the old glad. To sum up in a few words what I would say of a lady whom I have known for twenty years, and whose first act to me, then a young girl just entering the gay world, was one of such gracious and graceful courtesy that I at once began her warm adherent, and so through all the years filled with changes and cares I have ever remained, her life is given up to

"The charities that soothe and heal and bless,
And are scattered at the feet of man like flowers."

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Carpenter are in town, and have rented the house on Connecticut avenue formerly occupied by Senor Borges, Brazilian Minister. Mrs. Carpenter has not been here for three years, and has spent the time in New York superintending the education of her daughter, who is very accomplished and a delightful musician. She is at present (Miss Carpenter) a guest of Mrs. Sartoris, at the White House. Mr. Carpenter will defend General Belknap in his trial by the civil courts, should it ever come off.

Judge and Mrs. Black are at the Riggs House. Accompanying them is their daughter, Mrs. Shunk, who is in her matured beauty more attractive than in her younger days. She is in striking contrast with her mother, whose hair is still very dark, while Mrs. Shunk's head looks as if powdered, so white are her once "raven tresses." She is very brilliant and very witty. Judge Black looks very much as he did twenty years ago, except that his wig has become thin and turned gray. He is at present attending to the business of the Commission from Maryland and Virginia, now in session to determine the ownership of islands in the Potomac, all of which bundled together are possibly not worth as much money as the Commission will spend in board at the Riggs.

The first party of note was the one given last week by Surgeon General and Mrs. Barnes to Mrs. Sartoris. It was an elegant affair. The flowers and "entertainment" were exquisite, and displayed a wealth of taste by those in charge. Mrs. Sartoris has changed very little. She is slightly inclined to embonpoint, and is prettier than when she left us. Miss Barnes was her most intimate friend, and was quite *desolee* when Miss Grant became Mrs. Sartoris.

Mrs. Fred. Grant, with the little Julia, arrived in time to spend the Thanksgiving with the family at the White House. Mrs. Grant, senior, is a very lovely and lovable character, and in all the bitter attacks made on her husband, no one has been found base enough to assail her.

The Austrian and Japanese Ministers are both rejoicing over the advent of little "stray sunbeams from the heaven." The son of the Austrian Minister, Count Hoyos, was baptized on Sunday by Dr. White, of St. Matthew's Catholic Church, in the presence of many of the *Corps Diplomatique*. The Countess Hoyos is very engaging in her manners, and is one of the most wealthy ladies in the Corps. She is of noble birth, and her family are in high favor at the Austrian Court. Her diamonds are marvels, as to number, size and quality. R.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Mrs. Martin, a Chicago convert of only three weeks' standing, made 121 calls in one day and talked religion with 78 persons.

—Salvini is wealthy, and now that he is married he plays for money no more. It is only charity, or good comradeship, that now brings him occasionally to the stage.

—Now that one energetic New York manager has made the theatre ticket speculators hide their diminished heads, let some one enforce the San Francisco rule that ladies' six story bonnets be removed during the play, so that the audience may obtain something more than occasional glimpses of the stage and the heads of the actors.

—Presently some "American humorist" will say that in the matter of the disposition of a dead body, cremation takes the Palm. Then another will say that it is a baron triumph. Then will come another and say the proprietor of the furnace urned what he got. Then another and another. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Java is an enchanting place to live in if it is true that every year about three hundred people are eaten by carnivora, two hundred by the crocodiles, one hundred by the rhinoceros, five hundred killed by lightning, while one hundred die by snake bites, and a varying number by earthquakes and volcanic action.

—Mrs. Barney Williams has ordered a costly monument to be erected over the remains of her husband, in Greenwood Cemetery. A marble bust of the comedian will be placed in a niche in the front of the obelisk, and underneath will be a harp with strings snapped. A simple inscription will be cut on the base of the column.

—An article in the Edinburgh *Review* on the "Secret Correspondence of Marie Antoinette" takes away some of the romantic pity generally lavished on the memory of this unhappy Queen. She lavished great sums on dress, and rioted as though France and its wealth were her toys and playthings. She was extravagantly fond of gaming, and sometimes sat up all night to play.

—Mlle. Priola, the young prima donna, who died recently at Marseilles from disappointment at her professional failure, was constantly singing during her last moments the music of "La Fille due Regiment," believing in her delirium that she was on the stage. The director of the opera, M. Campocasso, not only paid all the funeral expenses, but will have a monument erected to the young girl's memory.

—Miss Kellogg, while singing in Detroit last week, was pestered by a young lady who had fallen in love with her and was determined to have an interview. Miss Kellogg would not receive her, but as the opera troupe was leaving on the Sunday morning train, the enthusiastic damsel rushed into the car and a second later had Miss Kellogg in her arms, to the unqualified astonishment of that lady and the imminent peril of her back hair and Sunday hat.

—An ice monopoly is apt to worry a community even in the temperate zone, but in the tropics it fires the public heart and kindles a blaze of indignation in every household. The President of the State of Panama has given a monopoly for the sale of ice in that country to a private combination for its importation and manufacture for a term of 16 years from January, 1878. This action of the State authorities is, very naturally, denounced by the residents.

—This "joak" is from the New York *Tribune*: "Do you think Tweed will 'peach' on Tilden?" asked a gentleman of a stranger who was somewhat deaf, in a street car on Saturday. Said the stranger, in an excited way: "Sir, for heaven's sake don't take up that Beecher-Tilton business again! I left the country two years ago with that scandal ringing in my ears; now don't thrust it upon me just as I have reached my native land again. Let's talk of the election."

—A paragraph concerning the demented "Empress" Carlotta occasionally drifts into the newspaprrs. The latest says: "Her distaste to society is so great that she will not even permit her maid to dress her. Her memory regarding some things is, nevertheless, remarkable. On certain days she orders her bath to be got ready; this she does by writing an order on a slip of paper, and laying it where it will be seen; if her request is not attended to, the order will be repeated in the same manner and attention called to the neglect."

—Two Irish servant girls employed in a well-known boarding house in San Francisco were busily cleaning a pair of handsome bay windows just put in, when one of them remarked to the other, in the hearing of the lady of the house: "What a pity it is, Mary, that we shall have to lave so soon afther they have put in these foine windows." "You don't mean to say that you are going to leave us, do you, Bridget?" asked the mistress, half alarmed at the prospect of suddenly losing her servants. "O yes, marm," Bridget replied. "You see, now that Mr. Tilden has been elected President, we're going into the Mint."

—"My son, when you leave the roof under which your infancy has been nurtured and venture forth into the devious paths of a busy world, what vocation will you select with an eye no less to its moral elevation than the lower consideration of pecuniary reward?" "Honored parent! I will select a high and lofty resolve, proud as the eagle's flight. I would wrest from Fate imperishable fame. Let others choose the walks of commerce, the career of arms, the bench, the forum or the pulpit. Mine is a yet more noble aspiration. I will be a member of a Southern Returning Board!"

—Winter has come like a lion, fierce roaring and biting. The transition this year from autumn to winter was as plainly marked by the temperature as in the calendar. The practical aspect of the matter is that such weather as we had yesterday and as continues to-day causes great suffering among the poor, but it is a kind of suffering that may be relieved. During the heats of July and August philanthropy is balked in its benevolent purposes. No artificial contrivances can greatly diminish the prostrating effects of high temperature. A low temperature is more easily managed. To a person with a full stomach, sufficient clothing and plenty of fuel, the cold rather augments the pleasures of existence. The conclusion is obvious. The rich are able to supply these necessaries of life to the poor, and the blustering winter both places upon them the duty and affords them the opportunity of doing good to their less fortunate neighbors.

LITTLE THINGS.

A cup of water timely brought,
An offered easy chair,
A turning of the window blind,
That all may feel the air,

An early flower unasked bestowed,
A light and cautious tread,
A voice to softest whispers hushed,
To spare an aching head,

Oh, things like these, though little things,
The purest love disclose—
As fragrant atoms in the air
Reveal the hidden rose.

A Bonanza in Coral.

The United States steamer Gettysburg seems to have struck a bonanza in coral, and should the discovery prove genuine, and the material as great in quantity as is alleged, the market value of pink coral will be considerably depreciated, and the display of it more common. It was on November 7, on the voyage of the Gettysburg from Fayal to Gibraltar, in latitude 36.30, longitude 11.28, that the vessel was found to be anchored on an immense coral bank. Shortness of coal and some necessary repairs to her machinery compelled the Gettysburg to proceed to Gibraltar without delay, and a thorough survey could not be made. But from the partial knowledge obtained, the bank is reported of immense extent, and the material of rich, delicate, pink shades. The discovery has created much interest at Gibraltar. It is believed that there are "millions in it," and the locality having been buoyed, the Gettysburg, when refitted, will return to it and make a complete investigation.

Rents Coming Down.

"Rents," said Mr. Middlerib, with a sigh of not unmixed satisfaction, "are coming down. Yesterday morning I tore the back of my coat on the woodshed door, last night I snagged the foundation of my trousers on a nail in a store box, and this morning I fell down on the frozen sidewalk and split the knee of the same trousers clear across. Rents are certainly getting lower." "Yes," responded Mrs. Middlerib, looking across toward the busy figure at the sewing machine, "and seamstresses are getting hire." Mr. Middlerib looked up at his spouse in vague astonishment, as if for explanation, but she looked sublimely unconscious, and the good man went off down town with his napkin tucked under his chin, wondering all the way to the office if she meant it or if it was only his interpretation.

The Reason Why.

She was languishing upon a sofa, watching him affectionately as he skipped briskly about the room, putting things to order. Finally she said, in a low, sweet tone of voice, "George, darling, I don't believe you will ever be a great man." "Why so, love?" he asked, wheeling a chair round on one of its legs and gracefully stroking it with a duster. "Because great men always have such lazy, good-for-nothing wives."

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. Circuit Court.

JUDGES MCKENNAN AND KETCHAM.

Maxwell's assignee vs. Barnhart. Action to recover the difference between a bid made by defendant on a tract of land in Butler county and the amount obtained at a subsequent sale. On trial.

C. B. Willey vs. Kim & Lang, action on a note. On trial.

Common Pleas, No 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

John Stacey vs. Samuel McQuiggan. Verdict for defendant. The case has been on trial for several days.

Robert Pollock and wife vs. Annie Fordham. Jury out.

Benjamin Israel vs. Charles Quinn. Compulsory non-suit entered, with leave to move the Court *in banc* to take it off.

Jacob H. Walter vs. P. H. Laufman & Bro., and J. & J. Kinlon and Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.; a feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain tools, etc., used in connection with the contract for the new water works. On trial before Judge Collier.

Voluntary assignment of Negley Bros. & Cunningham. Petition presented, and Alex. Dempster and John R. Baum appointed appraisers.

Robert Arthurs, trustee of the St. Clair Banking Company vs. Mary Ann McClurg; action against garnishee. Verdict for the defendant.

Larimer vs. Graff et al.; suit in ejectment to recover a piece of property on Penn street, in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES EWING, KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

The case of William Dore vs. S. M. Brinton is still on trial before Judge White.

William J. Wier and Radcliff Wier, partners, as W. J. Wier & Co., vs. Adam Hersshberger, Stephen S. Hershberger, J. J. Lawrence and Wm. F. Wilson, copartners as the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company; action for an alleged breach of contract. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of William Nunns vs. John K. Kribs, an action for damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment, which was begun last Tuesday, the jury found for the defendant.

The South Pittsburgh Planing Mill Company vs. Jno. T. Natcher. Time for filing the affidavit of defense extended.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

The December session of the Criminal Court convened yesterday at 10 o'clock, Judge Stowe on the bench. The names of persons drawn and summoned to serve as grand jurors were called, when the following answered: John L. Arthurs, William Beckneld, Geo. Blazier, Charles A. Copeland, John Corell, James Dixon, Jacob Deitz, Wm. L. Fife, Joseph Gibson, Joseph P. Hague, David C. Jones, James Jackson, Wm. Keown, John Loper, Martin Luttinger, H. F. Matthews, Alexander Munn, Wm. McClure, John McElhaney, B. F. Sand, Peter Spargo, Geo. Thompson, J. Wallace, Jacob Yellig.

Mr. George Blazier was appointed foreman, after which the jurors were sworn, and in accordance with the directions of Judge Stowe the oath formerly administered to the foreman was administered to the entire jury. The custom heretofore has been to administer the principle on oath to jurors to the oath that the foreman had taken. His Honor thus explained why he had introduced this innovation. He said that heretofore there had not unfrequently been manifest among Grand Jurors a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of their oaths. As, for instance, when a grand juror was approached outside the room by a person whose case had been before that body, he was not as careful as he should be to keep secret the proceedings of their body. This, the court thought, was not done intentionally, but from a misapprehension of their duties. The oath was administered differently, in order to impress the necessity of secrecy upon the minds of the jurors.

Another point which His Honor touched upon was the necessity of the jury completing their work as speedily as was consistent with a proper discharge of their duties. He said that some Grand Jurors had been inclined to "stay with the Court," what seemed an unnecessarily long time, and some people had drawn out their work in order to make the two dollars and a half a day last as long as possible, but the Court would not intimate that this had been done, or that it would be done by the present jury.

After the charge had been delivered and the Grand Jury had retired, the names of constables of the county were called, and their returns presented. There being no cases before the Court the traverse jury was discharged until this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Poseling,	Alex. McGraw,
Sarah McManus (2),	James B. Faber,
Owen McNulty,	G. Tomlinson,
John Oxley,	J. C. Clark.
John Schrate,	James Robinson,
Ed. Mulvahan,	W. Mitchell,
Chas. McClure.	

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

C. H. Armstrong, debtor, city. Rule granted on Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh to show cause why they should not be included in the statement of creditors of petitioner. Returnable on the 5th instant.

John M. Tucker, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order made for examination of bankrupt before Register Willard.

DeGroff, Kunkle & Co., bankrupt, Allegheny county. Hearing on motion for an injunction continued to the 5th inst.

Wm. A. Green, bankrupt, vs. A. Dunn and E. A. Culver, of Warren county. Order granted, restraining sale of certain property belonging to bankrupt's estate in Warren county. This proceeding being in aid of bankruptcy proceedings in the Northern District of New York State.

Orphans' Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

Oliver T. Burns, deceased. Return of sale presented and approved *nisi*.

Evan Rees, deceased. Report of no sale presented and an alias order of sale granted returnable February 3, 1877.

Register Gray presented the December term of accounts, which were confirmed *nisi*.

Court Brevities.

JUDGE STOWE, in his charge to the grand jury, reminded the gentlemen composing that body that grand juries were an expensive luxury to the county, and it was not the desire of the court that they should prolong their session to any greater length than was absolutely necessary. During the past year or two, he said, the grand juries had been remaining longer with the court than was desirable, from what cause he was unable to say, but it had been hinted that the two dollars and fifty cents per day was the inducement. He did not desire to have the jury use injudicious haste in the transaction of the business brought before it, but hoped that no more time than was actually necessary would be consumed. They should finish their work as soon as possible and then adjourn. He might with propriety have said that the quarterly visits of grand juries to the several county institutions were attended with an expense of about one hundred dollars to the county for each place visited, and that no benefit was derived from the visits, and they should be discontinued. He doubtless meant as much when he said they should complete their business and adjourn.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH CHALFANT, the newly appointed tipstaff of Common Pleas Court No. 2, with the several duties of the place of Morrison Knox, deceased, was sworn in and entered upon his duties yesterday morning.

COSTIVENESS, OR ANY BILIOUS SYMPTOMS, are removed effectually by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park. Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John A. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS,
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT SRTEET,
OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 19, 1876.
D. IHMSEN, Prest. J. CALLERY, V. Prest
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

CITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Chartered under the Banking Law of the State of Pennsylvania.)
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield street.
Successors to CITY NATIONAL BANK.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

☞ We take very great pleasure in inviting the attention of friends, patrons and strangers to the unusually large, attractive and beautiful assortment and display of latest and newest novelties embraced in the many Departments which are now so generally and favorably known. During and for the present month we will offer a new and beautiful line of GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at the very lowest known prices.

SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS!

At 12½c, new Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 10, 12 and 15c, choice line of Seasonable Goods.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.
At 18¾ and 20c, plain and figured Alpaca Poplins.
At 25c to $1.50, beautiful new line White Dress Goods.
At 60 and 62½c, choice new colored French Merinos.
At 25 to 50c, fine Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 60, 70 and 80c, very superior Colored Cashmeres.
At 55, 60, 70 and 80c, very fine qualities Black Cashmeres.
At 75c to $3 50, unexcelled value in Cashmeres.
At $1.00, assorted shades Brown Dress Silks.
At $1.12½ to $2.50, all the latest shades in Colored Silks.
At 85c to $3.50, very fine Black Dress Silks.
At 22 to 75c, special bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 25c, new Brocades of all kinds, worth from 30 to 37½c.

In addition to which we have now on our counters a new and very superior line of desirable and seasonable Dress Goods, containing all of the latest shades suitable for street and house wear, at special good bargains.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE!

At 10 and 12½c, extra heavy Barred Flanne's.
At 15, 17, 18¾ and 20c, very heavy Barred Flannels.
At 10 and 12½c, extra heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.
At 16c, a very heavy Gray Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.
At 22 and 25c and up extra good value in Barred Flannels.
At 28 and 30c, extra heavy Barred Shirting Flannels
At 50c, heavy double-faced Black Waterproofs.
At 55c, very heavy Black Waterproofs, worth 65c.
At 75c, special bargain in all-wool Cashmeres.

We have in stock a very large and full line of best value possible to be had in EASTERN, COUNTRY and fine pressed Flannels, in plain, twilled and barred. Fine Cloaks and embroidered Shirting Flannels, &c. EXTRA GOOD VALUE in this Department.

MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES!

At $2, Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques. At $3, Ladies' Rough Cloth Sacques, extra lengths and sizes. At $5 and $6, Ladies' Basket Cloth Sacques, extra long and beautifully made and trimmed, worth and good value at $10. We are in receipt of another new and fine assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, Sacques and Wraps in all the latest fashionable materials and at the most attractive prices. We have also in stock a very large and choice assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's FURS of all kinds, including real and imitation Seal Sets and Sacques. Ladies Suits of every description. A full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, Merino, Scarlet and Muslin Underwear, &c., &c.

MOST POPULAR PRICES!

At 5 and 6¼c, best fast Colored Calicos.
At 5 and 6¼c, good heavy Shooting Muslins.
At $1.20, good heavy Comforts, a good bargain.
At $1.25 up, best Calico Comforts, our own make.
At $1.70 up, extra heavy Colored Blankets.
At 8½c, 30-inch heavy Tickings, worth 12½c.
At 6¾, 8, 9 and 10c, very fine Bleached Muslins.
At 12.25c 11-4 White Wool Blankets.
At $4 50, 11-4 heavy White Wool Country Blankets.
At $5.00, 11-4 extra heavy all-wool Country Blankets.
At 70c,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 5, 1876.

There is usually a larger amount of work to be done on Monday than on other days at banks, in settling exchanges and rectifying accounts. In the line of business proper there is not much change to be reported. Matters yesterday, in this respect, followed the usual routine that we have had for several weeks past. The offerings of paper were not heavy, but were found to have improved in some quarters. The country is setding in paper for rediscount, and applications have been more liberal. On the whole, the loan market is but moderately active. The banks are more conservative than ever in their dealings, and paper is scrutinized as carefully, if not more closely, than previously, and then there were no signs of laxity or undue indulgence. There is an abundance of loanable funds, but there is no disposition to extend discount lines without ampliest security.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent. to regular customers. Special rates can be had in special cases. On the street business is dull.

The following stocks were sold last evening at J. W. Drape & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 182 Federal street, Allegheny: Federal Insurance Co. $16 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. income bonds 46 50

POSTAL CARDS AND BANKING.

At the first introduction of postal cards there was, among the banks, a general prejudice against their use for the purpose of making acknowledgments, &c. But to-day, with a very few exceptions, all the banks of the country use postal cards in disposing of their immense daily correspondence, to a greater or less extent. We have said a few exceptions, for we do know of banks which have, from the first, set their faces against the use of postals in any shape whatever, and up to the present time refuse to patronize them in any way. But though we favor the employment of postal cards by banks in the work of making simple acknowledgments, and similar simple duties, and have little sympathy with the persistent prejudice against them on the part of some of the more old-fashioned National banks, we do most decidedly protest against their use in notifying the time and place and amount of bills payable at banks. We do this, partly on account of the opposition we have from the first entertained against their service in field of work, and in part because we have been urged by many very intelligent and active business men to place on record some protest against this growing practice of notifying promises through the postal card system. The reason for their disuse must be quite obvious to most experienced business men. One of the most frequently mentioned objections is that they by their open-faced publicity give a wide circulation to private business operations, with which only two parties have any real concern, and these two parties are the payers and payees of the notes and acceptances thus improperly notified. Only a very few banks use this form of notice, and we are inclined to think that these will not long adhere to it.—*Boston Bulletin.*

THREE NEW KINGS.

In the nine months we have shipped $97,462,990 worth of breadstuffs'—an increase of almost $14,000,000 over the same months of previous year. In the single article of illuminating oil we have made a gain of almost $6,000,000 over last year, having already exported $27,719,658 worth. Of bacon, hams, and lard we have shipped $54,194,538 worth'—a gain over the same period last year of more than $13,000,000. Our exports of leaf tobacco have amounted to $26,028,473, almost double that of last year.

Time was when "cotton was king," and almost our only great staple export. Even as recently as 1869, we exported less than $15,000,000 worth of lard, bacon and hams a year, and only about $50,000,000 of breadstuffs. Now we talk of a hundred million dollars' worth of breadstuffs as glibly as we did formerly of that amount of cotton. Instead of one king, we have a triumvirate—cotton, grain and hog products.

STOCK SALES AND THE ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

At the New York Stock Exchange, from the 1st of October up to and including November 24, the sales of stock have amounted to 6,325,304 shares. For the corresponding period of 1875 the sales were 6,660,382 shares; the estimated value of the sales in the two periods were $347,891,000 and $333,019,400 respectively. The sales of the second week in November reveal the interruption of election day, being only 604,139, against 806,649 shares in 1875. Last week the stock market more than recovered itself, having sold 919,703 shares, against 730,041 shares in 1875. The bank clearings for the period between October 1 and November 18 decreased five per cent. This fact shows that general business was affected much more unfavorably than the stock market by the election excitement.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 72 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109¾	5-20's 1865-coupons	116⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	121¾	5-20's 1867, coup	117⅛
" 1865	109⅞	Currency 6's	121½
" 1865 new	112⅜	New 5 per cents	111⅛
10-40's 1867	113¼	6's 1880 coupons	113¾

RAILWAYS.

N.Y. Central	161	Ohio & Mississippi	32
Erie	32½	Pacific Mail	38¾
L.S.	76½	Toledo & Wabash	8½
C. C. & I. C.	33	Harlem	137½
Ft. Wayne	103	Adams Express	93½
Do. Pref	82⅞	American Express	60
Michigan Southern	86⅝	U. S. Express	49
Do. Central	90	Wells, Fargo & Co	82
Northern Cent'n	35½	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref	59	Fort Wayne	101¾
Rock Island	99¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	12¾
Pacific Mail	38½	Do. Pref	24½
Western Union Tel.	72	Ohio & Miss.	32½
Delaware, L. & W.	96	N. J. Central	—

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(B) 43⅝	Cen. Trans(A)	40
Reading (B)	42⅝	Lehigh Nav. (A)	59
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	130	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	104
Oil Creek (B)	8½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B	83⅝
Lehigh Valley (B)	61	N. Pacific Bonds (A)	14

New York, December 4, 1876.

Money active at 4@7 gold, closing at 6@7; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $208,000. The customs receipts were $244,000. The clearings were $821,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 482@484. Gold was weak, after selling at 108 3-4, and closed at 108½. The carrying rates were 6@7 per cent. Railroad bonds were generally steady. Northwests consolidated gold coupons were strong at 92½. State securities were quiet. Stocks were dull and rather weak at the opening, with a decline of from ¼ to ½, the latter Lake Shore. The market was steady at the decline until near the close, when it became strong and prices advanced ¼ to ¾ for the general list and 1½ for Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and 1 per cent. for New Jersey Central. In the last half hour the market declined 1-8@3-4, the latter also Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The reaction was due to active money. The transactions were 80,000 shares, of which 3,500 were Western Union, 3,000 St. Paul preferred, 2,000 Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Wabash, 1,500 Union Pacific, and 3,000 Michigan Central.

Government.—United States Coupon, 1,881, 116¾; 5-20s '65, 109½; 5-20s new, 112⅜; 5-20s '67, 115½; do. '68, 116½; new 5s, 111⅝; new 4½, 109½; 10-40s, 112⅝; do. coupons, 113⅛; currency 6s, 120½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 43½; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 29; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 105½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 19; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 4½; do. preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 100; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 88; American Express, 61½; United States Express, 55½; New York Central, 160½; Erie, 32½; do. preferred, 76; Harlem, 137½; do. preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 90, Panama, 319; Union Pacific, 38½; Lake Shore, 76¼; Illinois Central, 71; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern common, 85½; do. preferred, 59; C. C. C. & I., 36; New Jersey Central, 34½; Rock Island, 99½; St. Paul, 39; do. preferred, 52; Toledo & Wabash, 8½; do. preferred, 8½; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 103; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 90; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 5½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 70½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15; Indiana Central, 3; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Burlington & Quincy, 13; Hannibal & St. Joe, 12½; Central Pacific, 109; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grants, 109; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 90½.

LONDON, December 4.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000. Consols, 93 9-16; 5-20s '65, 103½; do. '67, 109½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 16.

PARIS, December 4.—Rentes, 109f 2½c.

FRANKFORT, December 4.—U. S. new 5s, 100½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 4, 1876.

There has been no perceptible improvement in general business during the past week, and, moreover, it is not likely that there will be until next month. The Grain and Flour markets present nothing new or important; while the arrivals continue light, the supply is ample to meet present wants, which are small; no quotable change in prices. The Grocery markets continue dull, also, with no important change in values, and the same is true of the Hog products. Cheese is firm and higher, and we can report a steady demand for prime Butter and Eggs. Petroleum continues fairly active, nearly all our refineries are in operation. Pig Iron very dull but unchanged. Wool in light supply and firm at full prices—tending upward; little or no stock in first hands.

APPLES—The arrivals have been light for some days in consequence of the cold weather, but the supply is ample to meet the demand, notwithstanding it is increasing; prices unchanged at $1@1.50 per bbl, for fair to choice Greens.

ASHES—POT—Is coming forward pretty freely, and with a light demand the supply is accumulating; quotable at 40@5c per gallon.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $8 ₱ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 3@3¼; low test, 2½@2¾; Manganese, 6@6½; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 2½@3¾; Fluor Spar, 1¾@2; Black Lead, 3¾@4.

BUTTER—There has been a steady and increasing demand for good stock during the week under review, but the common and medium grades were very dull, with the supply steadily accumulating and holders are anxious to realize; prices for the latter grades are weak and in buyers favor. The stock of common Butter is larger probably than it has been at any time this year, and, in consequence of the low price of lard, which for cooking purposes largely takes the place of Butter, there is not much inquiry for it; moreover, the eastern markets are like our own, overstocked. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 23@25c. Medium to good, 18@20; solid packed, 10@15 for fair to prime, and 7@8c for inferior.

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10@11 ₱ gross. Gray, $12@13; White Bristle, $22@26; Shoe, $12@15. Horse (wood backs) $22@26; Horse (leather backs) 45@48; Extra white-wash, $36@75; Common do, $24@30.

BELTING—The market for this article remains steady, and the demand is now confined chiefly to that made from good bark tanned Leather, most parties having found that the several patent and chemical tannages of leather for belting purposes, are the lower prices at which such are sold, are dearer in the end. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	10	6	$ 54
1½	12	6½	60
2	15	6	66
2½	18	7	72
3	20	8	90
3½	26 10	9	1 14
4	32 12	10	1 38
4½	48 14	11	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent. as to quality and quantity and chemical tannages.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30c in lots and 35c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

BROOMS—In good demand without any speculative movement, although Broom Corn has advanced a cent to a cent and half per pound over the prices of a month ago. We quote 'Union' factory as follows:

No 8 extra Parlor	do.	4	do.	2	4 50
No 8 carpet	do.	4	do.	2	4 00
No 8	do.	2	do.	2	4 00
No 5 carpet	do.	4	do.	2	3 75
No 5 carpet	do.	2	do.	2	3 50
No 4 carpet	do.	2	do.	2	3 25
No 4 Hurl Painted Brace		4	do.	2	2 75
No 4 Hurl Velvet		4	do.	2	2 50
No 4 Hurl	do.	3	do.	2	2 25
No 3 Hurl	Brace	2	do.	2	2 00
No 2 Hurl—plain handle		2	do.	2	1 75
No 1 Hurl	do.	2	do.	1	1 50

Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish)..... 1 doz $2 | 4 doz $7
Do. do. do. Plain..... 1 " 2 50 | 4 " 9
Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (Hardwood) plain 3 & 4 do..... 24 to 26 ₱ doz 7 50 25
Whisk (6, 7 and 8 inch)..... 12 inch 9 00 " 30
Do. do. do. Plain..... 1 " 2 50
Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain..... 1 " 3 00
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch)..... 1 " 4 00
Do. do. do. plain..... 2 " 2 50
Mines (Velvet)..... do. 2 " 2 25

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for small lots only; no car lots moving unless at a sacrifice. No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c; No 2 hurl, 5¾@6; choice green brush that will work up, 5@5½; choice corn or stalk brush, 5@5½c; choice covers and insides, 5@5½; inferior, 3¾@4; crooked, 2½@3½.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3@4 cents.

BEANS—Very firm at $1.75 per bushel for prime hand-picked navies. The tendency is to higher prices, as our market is at present the lowest in the country, and with very light stocks it is evident that a further advance in prices must take place.

CORDAGE & BAGGING—Remains at no improvement in business, and prices, which will be found annexed, have undergone no change:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	15¼ cts. per lb
⅜ inch diameter	16¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	16¼ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¾ "
Hay, stave and hatchelled	14 "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	15¼ cts. per lb
" Hard Rope Yarns	16¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	18¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
⅜ inch diameter	12¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay, stove and hatchelled twine	11¾ "
Lath Yarn	11¾ "

CEMENT, &c., &c.—There is a fair business within the range of the following quotations: Cement—Rosendale, $2.50@2.75; New Lisbon, $1.70@2.00; Portland, $5@7 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $1.75@2; Louisville, $1.90@2.10. Calcined Plaster of Paris—In bulk, $4@4.50; Land Plaster, $4 ton. Lime, $1.35@1.50. White Sand, $1.40@1.50 ₱ bbl.

COOPERAGE—There is an increased demand for Oil Barrel cooperage, and prices are rather better. Jointed staves, $30; good bucked and ended, $28; long bucked West Virginia, $24@25; rough do, $20. Circled Heading, 30@32c per set; sawed square do, 20@22c per set for dry and 28@30c per set for wet. Barrels steady; countries, $1.20; city make, $1.30.

CHEESE—The market continues firm, and as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations 1c per ₱; 14@15c to the wholesale trade. In a jobbing way, one cent additional.

COAL & COKE—There is a fair retail trade, and prices may be quoted at per bushel delivered, while it still available at 2½, 22½, 20 per ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $8@10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Continues very dull, and while commission men generally are discouraging consignments, the supply is in excess of present wants. Quotable nominally at $2, $2.50, 60 per barrel according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Are inactive and prices wholly nominal. The export demand has slacked off, and there is a heavy decline noticed in the eastern markets. The local demand is insignificant. Apples cannot be quoted at over 4 to 4½c for prime to choice. Peaches are quiet; prime halves may be quoted at 10 to 12c, with very limited operations. Fancy evaporated Peaches held at 15 to 18c, for choice peeled halves.

DRIED PEAS—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at $1 80 ₱ bu in round lots, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—We can report a very fair demand as there always is during the holiday season, but prices remain about as quoted in our last general report. Fresh stock, guaranteed as such, 27@28c; pickled, 20@22c, as to brands.

FEATHERS—In slow demand at 31@35c.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way:

Split Labrador Herring	₱ bbl. half bbl.
Round Herring	6 50 per bbl.
White Fish	5 25
Lake Trout	4 50
Dried Pickerel	4 00
Lake Herring	2 50
Large Georges Codfish	6½c ₱ lb
Boneless Codfish	8½ "
Medium do	5½ "
No 1 Herring	25c ₱ box
Scaled do	30c "
No 1 Mess Mackerel	$27 00
No 2 Shore	20 00
No 1 Shore	19 00
Ex 1 Bay	18 00
No 1 Bay	16 00
Ex No 2 Large	12 50
No 2 Medium	11 00
No 3 Large	11 00
No 3 Medium	9 50

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is possibly a little firmer in consequence of the scarcity and enhanced cost of Wheat, but there has been no advance here as yet, and moreover, the inquiry for some weeks past has been so small that even jobbing bakers or retailers appear inclined to carry any more stock than is absolutely necessary. In regard to the immediate future of the market it is well not to speculate, as it is impossible to foretell what a day may bring forth, but the indications just now are that there is not likely to be much change, one way or the other. We continue to quote (in a jobbing way) as follows, 75 per ₱ bbl for good standard brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, $5@9. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.

GRAIN—Our grain trade is quite steady with a firm wheat market; the almost impassible condition of the country roads with the excitement about the war in Europe has almost stopped the receipts of winter wheat; many farmers holding for higher prices, while others could not haul their wheat to market if they wished to. We notice the arrival of a few cars of spring wheat which was thought some time ago would not be needed in this market, but the law of supply and demand is the great regulator amongst millers, as well as other branches of business. Our millers are under the necessity of buying spring wheat or running on half time, how long this is to continue is not known, but spring wheat is always to be had, while the winter wheat sections will hold to the last if there is any hope for a slight advance. We now quote good straight red wheat at 1.40 to 1.45; amber and white, 1.35; low grade, 1.00 to 1.10. Corn—Sold in bulk, 37@38 on track; 40 on board from elevator; new shelled, 30@32c on track; 35@36c free on board; new ear, 29@37 by the car load, with the usual advance from store. Oats—the supply about equals the demand; selling at 27@28 for mixed; good white, 30@40. Barley—the late decline in Chicago demoralized our brewers, many of them having contracts with a Milwaukee firm at prices much higher than they could buy the same grade of barley from our own dealers; perhaps they may soon learn that they can do as well hereafter by patronizing their neighbors in purchasing their supplies. We now quote good Northwest spring at 90@95; lower grade, 75@80. Rye remains steady at 70@73, with the usual advance to the trade.

GROCERIES—The market for Rio Coffee has stiffened up again, and importers have advanced prices slightly within the past day or two. Sugars easier. Saturday's advices report refined goods as ¼ lower, but the general position of the market continues firm. Stocks at all points are very much reduced. Rice firmer but unchanged, and dull. N. O. Molasses reported firmer at the source of supply, but prices here remain unchanged. Syrups steady; choice brands held with considerable firmness. Teas are reported dull and weak. Spices quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	14	Standard A	12
Crushed	12⅝	Standard B	11½
Granulated	12	Standard Ex C	11¾
Powdered	12	Ref Yellow	10@10¾

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24	Best	26½
Prime	23½	Second Grade	23½
Fair	22	Third Grade	23½
Java	32	Java	33½
		Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS.

Choice	60	Fair	50
Prime	55	Dark	45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	65@67c
Prime old crop N. O	55c
Fair old crop N. O	60c

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@0 85	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	45@0 90	Oolong	35@55
Imperial	40@ 75	Souchong	35@70

SYRUPS.

Layer Raisins	2 40
Valencia Raisins	10½
Loose Muscatels ₱ box	2 60

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Currants	8
Prunes	7

SUNDRIES.

Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5
Bi Carb Soda, boxes	7
Sal Soda	2½
Silver gloss Starch	9½
Gilbert's Gloss Starch	8½
Corn Starch	6@10½
Shot—per sack	2 50
Mince meat	9@10
Concentrated Lye—case	3 50
Pearl Barley	5
Pot Meal	3½@5
Hominy, per bbl	4 00

GAME—The cool weather has stimulated the demand somewhat, but the market is well supplied. Prices quoted as follows:

Venison Hams, per lb	16@18c
Whole Deer, per lb	10@12c
Quail, per dozen	1 50@1 75
Pheasants, per doz	3 50@4 00
Squirrels, per doz	1 25@1 50
Wild Ducks, per doz	3 00@3 50

HEMP—Wanted—none offering outside of manufacturers.

HIDES—There is an improved demand for Hides, and the market is firm at quotations. We quote: Green Salted Cows. 7 @ 7¾
Green Salted Steers, Light 7¾@ 7¾
Green Salted Steers, Heavy 7¾@ 7¾
Green Salted Calf 10 @12
Green Butcher Cows 5½
Green Butcher Steers, light 6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy 7
Green Butcher Calf 9@ 10

HAY—The receipts have been comparatively light for a week or more past, in consequence of the bad condition of the country roads, and prices are firmer and higher; loose is selling from country wagons at $12@17. Baled, on wharf and track, $12@15, as to quality and condition.

LEATHER—The market in general remains as last reported. In rough Leather there has been an improved demand, but prices remain unchanged. Red Sole Leather has steadily advanced, and is well as here the last two weeks, and the indications are that present Pittsburgh prices for Hemlock Sole, to correspond with other places, will have to be placed higher than now quoted. Harness is in fair demand. Calf skins are in moderate request, but to sell round lots or at wholesale, prices would have to be put low. Kips, of light weights, are improving, but heavy are still dull and low. Upper can only be sold at low figures and must be of good quality. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.30@0.34
Oak Sole, city	0.36@0.38
Red Sole, B.A. heavy and mid	0.34@0.36
Red Sole, Oronoco and California	0.28@0.30
Red Sole, good dgt	0.32@0.34
Oak, Rough	0.25@0.28
Harness, city oak	0.35@0.38
Harness, country	0.32@0.35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.28@0.29
Fair Skirting	0.37@0.40
Fair Ridle and Line Leather ₱ doz	41.00@42.00
Belt Leather	0.30@0.40
Finished Calf	0.80@1.20
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.45@0.50
Finished Kips	0.50@0.90

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	32 00
Charred Cedar	22 00
Sheathing	16 00
Mem. Joist and Scantling	14 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27 00
" No 2	23 00
" No 3	22 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	27 00
Shelving	30 00
Shingles	4 50

MILL FEED—The arriva's have been more liberal during the past week and the market is easier in consequence, although there has not been much change in prices. Bran, $12@13; Seconds, Shorts and Shipstuffs, $14@15. Chopped Feed, $18@20; Middlings, $20@22, as to quality.

OILS—Lard remains steady, with a good demand. We quote Procter & Gamble's Oils as follows: Double extra Winter, 92@95; W. Alexander extra do, 82@85; No. 1, 74@75c; No. 2, 58@62. The new make of Miners' oil is lower. P. & G.'s white Winter Miners, 89; yellow do, do. Carbon, 28@29c.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $2@2.50 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—There is considerable stale stock on the market and it is hard to work off; fresh receipts are bringing fair prices, as follows: Dressed Chickens, 10@12c ₱ lb; do. Turkeys, 14@15c; do. Geese, 9@10c; do. Ducks, 12@13c. Live Chickens, 5@6c ₱ pair; do. Turkeys, 70@80 each; Geese, 45@50c each; Ducks, 35@40c per pair.

PAPER—We note an advance in number 1 Manilla and quote at 8½@9c; number 2 Manilla, 7@8c; Hardware, 4½; Sugar, 3½@5½; Print, 8@9c ₱ lb, Rag (wrapping), Crown, 3½c; double Crown, 7c for 16 sheet count. Straw, Crown, 2½c; medium, 4@5; D Crown, 60c per bundle for 14 sheet count. Tea paper, 75c ₱ ream, full count.

POTATOES—The receipts have been comparatively light during the past few days, in consequence of the cold freezing weather rendering shipments hazardous, and prices are likely to be much higher as compared with the date of our last general report. Sales at 75@85c per bushel on wharf and track, and 90@$1 out of store, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows. Some dealers predict that prices will go still higher, while others incline to the belief that the highest notch has been reached.

PROVISIONS—The movement in the Hog product have continues light, and while the market is a little easier in tone in sympathy with the advices from the west, there has been no perceptible decline in prices for some days. The feeling prevails that hogs are destined to run higher within the next 30 days, and, if so, the product will no doubt sympathize. Following are the jobbing rates:

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	14	Lard, prime leaf, tes	10¾
Shoulders Ex S. C	9½	Do. Hf bbls	11¼
Hf Bael Bacon S. C	13	Do. 1 bkts	11¾
Dried beef Ex S. C	15	Lard, Ref for summer use—in tres	11¼
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	@8½	Do. 5 bbls	12¾
Bacon Shoulders	8	Do. 3 ₱ caddies	14
Short Rib Sides	10	Do. 5 ₱ do	13½
Clear Sides	12½	Do. 3 ₱ do	14
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$18.00	Do. 5 ₱ do	13½
Short Cut Mess	18.00	Do. 3 ₱ do	14
Ham Sausage	10	Do. 5 ₱ do	13½

RAGS—Steady at 2¾@3 ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4@5c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 4½ city rendered, 5@5½c ₱ lb; country, 7½c.

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and firm at 7½@8c, as to quality.

Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ₱s in oil	10
Do. pure in lots of 500 ₱s in oil	10½
Do. fancy brands	8 @9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	9 @10
Red lead	9 @10
Painters red lead	9 @10
Litharge	9½@10

Selected zinc, ground in oil 12 @13
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc 15 @16
Pure zinc, ground in oil 12 @13
Putty 4 @5
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gall, in bbl, lots 40 @42

WINDOW GLASS—There is only a moderate business; no change to note in prices. Discounts off western list, 40 and 10 per cent, by the car load, and 40 for smaller quantities. Following is the full card:

SINGLE STRENGTH.

Size.	1st qual	2d do.	3d do	4th do.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$ 4 75	$4 25	$4 00	$3 50
8 by 12 to 8 by 12	5 00	4 50	4 25	3 75
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 75
9 by 18 to 12 by 17	5 75	5 25	4 75	4 00
12 by 15 to 14 by 20	6 00	5 50	5 00	4 25
by 20 to 16 by 24	6 25	6 00	5 00	4 25
18 by 22 to 20 by 30	7 75	6 75	5 50	4 50
18 by 36 to 20 by 40	8 25	7 00	6 00	4 75
24 by 28 to 24 by 36	9 25	7 75	6 50	quality
26 by 36 to 26 by 44	10 50	8 50	7 00	above 20x
28 by 46 to 30 by 56	11 00	9 00	7 50	30 cut.

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

6 by 8 to 8 by 10	7 00	6 00	5 50	
8 by 12 to 10 by 12	7 25	7 00	6 50	
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 50
9 by 18 to 12 by 17	8 50	8 25	7 25	6 75
12 by 15 to 14 by 20	9 00	8 50	7 75	7 00
15 by 20 to 16 by 24	9 40	9 00	8 25	7 75
18 by 22 to 20 by 30	11 50	10 00	9 00	8 00
18 by 36 to 20 by 40	12 50	10 50	9 50	quality
24 by 28 to 24 by 36	13 25	11 50	10 50	above 20x
26 by 36 to 26 by 44	15 25	12 50	11 50	above 20x
28 by 46 to 30 by 56	16 25	14 00	12 50	30 cut.
30 by 52 to 30 by 54	16 75	14 00	13 00	
30 by 54 to 34 by 56	17 00	16 00	14 00	
34 by 58 to 34 by 60	20 00	17 50	16 00	
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	22 00	20 00	17 50	
40 by 62 to 40 by 64	29 50	27 50	25 00	
40 by 62 to 40 by 72	37 00	35 00	32 50	

WOODEN WARE—There is a steady demand, without any variation in prices. "Carry Ware" (@60@62 at the following prices:

0. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
0. 2 do	7 50
0. 3 do	6 50
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 85
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
Three Pails	6 50
Ash Butter Tubs 50 lbs	6 00
Do Do 25 lbs	4 00
Clothes Pins—₱ box	75
Broom Handles plain per m	17 50
" painted "	25 00

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 4, 1876.

The Crude market was reported steady, with but little change in prices as compared with Saturday. United certificates quoted at $8, 63@8, 63¾; immediate shipment, $8, 72@8, 75. But for the recent strikes prices would no doubt be considerably better than they are. Refined—there was an active export demand for immediate delivery, and prices are 1c higher. Sales reported at 24½ for New York delivery; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26¾; Pittsburgh unchanged at 24c.

Oil Barreis in fair demand at $1,20 for countries and $1,30 for city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O W	Warden, F & Co., Phila.	3,327
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co., do.	1,352
J. A. McKee	Warden F & Co., do.	350
Central Refining Co	Central Ref Co ..Phila.	352
Warden & O	Franciscus H & Co, Hall	82
Total		5,526

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	1,640
Lockhart & F	"	1,019
Central Refining Co	Central Refining Co	926
D. P. Reighard	J. P. Logan	147
Warden & Ozhard	Newbold & Son	42
Total		4,774

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Central o w	190
J. Bushnell	National o w	265
J. Bushnell	Vesta o w	205
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	483
J. Bushnell	Bly o w	724
S. Craig	Empire o w	40
Total		3,136

RECEIPTS O. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co. Hall.	1,482
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co., Hall.	988
Total		2,470

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 4, 1876.

CATTLE.

The number on sale was considerably above an average, 275 head in excess of last week, and, notwithstanding the weather was favorable, butchers bought sparingly, many of them complained of bad roast markets, the consumption of beef having been curtailed materially by the abundance of poultry, game, oysters, &c., which always take the place, more or less of fresh meats, at this particular time. This being the case, with an increased supply and a light demand, the market opened dull, dragged all the way through, and at the close there were a good many remaining unsold; whereas, last Monday, the pens were cleared early in the day. The finer grades brought last week's prices, but the common and medium grades, of which the supply largely consisted, ruled 15 to 25c per cwt lower.

Sales were reported at 6@6¼ for extra choice beeves; prime, 5¾@6; medium to good, 4¾@5¼; fair, 4@4¾; common, 3@3¾. It should be borne in mind that it requires something fine, even in a retail way, to bring our highest quotations.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners.	Where from.	Number.
J. Rothchild	Chicago	32
Marks Bro	Chicago	82
S. S. Trauerman	Chicago	37
S. Gallinger	Chicago	16
Gerson & Z	Chicago	19
J. Shamberg	Chicago	19
Gerson & K	Chicago	26
J. Hughes	Chicago	16
A. Mosbahine	Chicago	17
Gerson & S	Chicago	15
F. Rick	Chicago	18
Head & T	Orrville	18
R. O. Campbell	Salem	16
C. Montgomery

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising temperature and clear or fair weather, northerly winds, shifting to westerly and southerly, and rising, followed by falling barometer.

Temperance Meeting.

Mr. Francis Murphy lectured last evening at the Methodist church, on Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. James Wagner, a policeman, who at one time was considerably addicted to drink, made an address. Mr. Frank Burns, who has succeeded in spending $75,000 in liquor drinking, but who under Mr. Murphy's ministrations has signed the pledge, also spoke, with great effect. Ex-Chief Irwin and Dave Hall made brief remarks that met with the approval of the large audience.

Cremation.

There is very little danger of the people of this country falling into this heathenish mode of disposing of the dead, so that it is hardly worth while to preach sermons against it. If an eccentric mortal here and there leaves orders in his last will that his remains shall be so disposed of, let him be humored in his whim. His fellow-men have no right to forbid it. But a natural as well as a divine law is expressed in these words: "Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return;" and the almost universal custom of burying the dead is the carrying out of that law. Had the law been: "Gas thou art and unto gas shalt thou return," then cremation would have been natural and right, and the human heart would not have revolted against it. C.

Col. Samuel Kilgore.

Among those whose friends are urging them for the nomination for City Treasurer is Col. Samuel Kilgore, and the man who beats the Colonel will have to do some pretty hard work. This gentleman has claims, both civil and military, which cannot be easily set aside. He was a gallant soldier, served long and well, and carries the marks of conflict with him now. As a civilian he has occupied several important public trusts and has given universal satisfaction. Lately he was County Treasurer, and it is generally conceded by political opponents as well as friends that the office never has been better managed. Quiet in manner, courteous to all, and accurate in every detail, he gave the fullest proof of his efficiency and integrity. The Colonel is a reliable man and would worthily fill the important office which his friends are now seeking for him.

A "SUSPICIOUS" CHARACTER.

A Man Who Thinks Nothing Will be Done With Him.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Anderson, clerk at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, noticed a man acting suspiciously in the hall of the hotel, and presently noticed him whistle softly to a confederate. He immediately seized the man and sent for an officer. Policeman Wm. Dunn came in and took charge of the man, who gave the name of Charles Wilson, from Philade . he was searched at the lockup, ton keys and a very fine jimmy upon his person. He asked, O'Mara, who they wanted to l up for, as he supposed all the Mayor would do with him would be to send him out of the city. Rodger gave him the consoling information that there was little danger of him getting off so easily. He is still in the lockup, and will to-day have a hearing on a charge of entering a building with felonious intent. His partner succeeded in getting out of the hotel, and has not been caught yet.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

Two Thieves' Operations on Third Avenue.

About 7 o'clock last evening Mrs. Alex. McKeag, who lives at No. 130 Third avenue, went up stairs for some purpose, when she was astonished to meet in one of the rooms two young men. One of them attacked her and knocked her down, while the other fled with all the precipitancy of detected guilt. So soon as she got up she ran down stairs and to the door, yelling: "Stop thief!" A citizen who was passing down the avenue a few doors above, grapped a man who was running, and Lieutenant Cronin, who had heard the cries and came up, the captured individual in charge and conveyed him to the lock-up. Mrs. McKeag identified him as the one who had knocked her down, and he was locked up. He gave his name as Winell. His accomplice succeeded in escaping, and carried off two gold watches, a ring valued at $45, and a gold chain. Two chisels were found in the room, with which the thieves had opened the bureau drawers.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

Fire Engines and Surveys.

The Committee on Fire Engines met last evening, Mr. Sholes in the chair, and approved the monthly pay-roll amounting to $3,353, and also approved bills to the amount of $100. The resolution for the location of a fire company in the Fifth ward, referred to the committee by Councils, was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion it was agreed to report the resolution to Councils with an affirmative recommeadation.

SURVEYS.

The Survey Committee met with Mr. Armstrong in the chair.

The petition for change of location of a portion of Superior Run avenue, was taken up. After an examination of the plans, and a full discussion of the matter, action was postponed, for the reason that but one of the parties interested was present, and it was not certain that those interested would agree to the change proposed.

The Engineer was instructed to prepare a plan of Morrison avenue, and also a profile of the grade of the same.

The monthly pay-roll and bills were approved.

THE BEST PLAN OF RELIEF.

A Suggestion That is Especially Worthy of Attention from Employers and Employees.

The funds gathered through various agencies, and with much labor and trouble, for the relief of the sufferers by the recent explosion of the boilers of Zug's mill, amount to nearly $10,000. This would be regarded as a liberal contribution in times like the present, and has served to greatly relieve the bereaved families. The question has been propounded to us whether some better way could not be devised to aid the families suddenly bereft of father or son by steam boiler explosions which happen, and are destined to happen occasionally in cities where, as in Pittsburgh, numerous steam-driven works are constantly in operation. The best suggestion we have heard is one that impresses us favorably. It is this: That an association of the workmen employed in mills and factories be formed for the relief of themselves and families from the disastrous consequences of explosions of steam boilers; that some small sum, say 25 cents per month, be authorized to be reserved out of their wages by their employers and paid over monthly to the Treasurer of the West Pennsylvania Hospital that the managers of the hospital be the trustees of this fund with authority to invest the same from time to time in safe securities and be responsible for the safe keeping and due application under such rules and regulations and upon such conditions, actual and relative, for the aid of its legitimate beneficiaries, viz.: sufferers from the steam explosion. We only hint at the plan suggested, without attempting to enter into its details. These would suggest themselves to the members when duly organized. We fail in with the plan of connecting its management with the hospital, because the hospital is an incorporated institution with a considerable endowment and has always been under the wise and judicious supervision of intelligent and humane gentlemen, and because the proper treatment of such as might be wounded or maimed by steam explosions could in most cases, be best secured at the hospital. We commend this whole subject to the favorable consideration of both employers and employes, owning or working about steam engines, where experience teaches that they are in constant peril of limb or life.

Alexander, the Great,

Had a habit of carrying his head on one shoulder, a custom which was soon imitated by the officers of his army. R. Taggart, boot and shoe dealer of 129 Federal street, Allegheny, has a system of disposing of his boots and shoes which as yet has been imitated by none. Selling goods at retail at wholesale rates is peculiar to his house, and purchasers of boots and shoes readily save from 25c. to $2.00 on every pair purchased. Cheapest shoe house in the two cities.

French Bread.

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hatheway, Petrolia, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that costs $10 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship he bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.

☞ Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

Swan Mills.

WALTER ANDERSON.

Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Fifth Avenue,

Has received another invoice of choice material for Gentlemen's Overcoats, which he is making to order in his usual unexceptionable manner, at low figures. Gentlemen who desire to dress well should not overlook this house.

Swan Mills.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The Nation Trust Company Granted Another Reprieve—The Waiter Girl Ordinance Passes Common Council—Fight in Select Over Ellsworth Avenue Bridge—Hurrying Up Business Generally.

A special meeting of both branches of Council was held yesterday afternoon. The most important action, and for which the Common Council was convened, was the passage in both branches of the resolution authorizing the city authorities to accept $165,000 of the Nation Trust money. The waiter girl ordinance passed Common Council, but did not reach Select. It will undoubtedly pass the latter body without opposition when presented. Select Council again deferred definite action on the bridge assessments, by referring back the Viewers' report on the Ellsworth avenue bridge. The South Side Passenger Railway ordinance was finally adopted in Common Council, having previously passed Select.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.....President, *pro tem.*
E. S. MOREOW.....Clerk.

It was not until considerably after the regular hour that a quorum was obtained in this branch, and then not until several members were brought in by policemen. There were present Messrs. Jacob Ahl, David Aiken, John T. Bates, Sam'l Barckley, E. B. Brown, D. T. Brown, D. D. Bruce, J. T. Denniston, L. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, J. B. Epping, Alex. Foster, George Fox, Jno. Froehlich, D. F. Geiger, A. B. Hayden, W. A. Herron, W. B. Hunter, Chas. Jeremy, J. M. Kennedy, H. Lagerman, James Lappan, James Littell, Henry Meyer, James B. Murray, J. G. McCandless, Wm. McClurg, John W. McGimpsey, Samuel McKinley, Eugene M. O'Neill, John O'Neil, C. L. Powers, A. L. Reiman, Michael Rodgers, Frederick Schild, Jacob Schwarm, John Shipton, Jno. H. Sorg, J. P. Vierheller, R. S. Waring, and J. G. Weldon.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, by privilege, presented a contract for the construction of two check valves for the new water works. The contract was approved under a suspension of the rules.

Unfinished business of S. C. was then taken up. A resolution from the Finance Committee for warrants to certain persons for overpaid taxes was adopted. A number of abatements and exonerations were also allowed. Unfinished business from C. C. was taken up and concurred in.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Fort street, was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

An ordinance changing the width of Sylvan avenue extension for a portion of its length from 50 feet to 40 feet, was lost for want of a legal majority.

FOR STREET SETTLED.

Viewers report on the street was indefinitely effectually settles the ess, as the vote for ement was almost unan-

The Viewers' report on the bridge across Watson's Hollow, on the line of the Sylvan avenue extension, was referred to the Road Committee.

Action on several other reports of Viewers approved in Common Council, was concurred in.

The Viewers' report on the Ellsworth avenue bridge, caused a lengthy discussion, because, as was claimed, the benefits were assessed on people who were not benefitted, and not upon those who were benefitted. This bridge, it will be remembered, was to have been built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at its own cost. The commissioners of the avenue desired the bridge built diagonally across the road, to follow the line of Ellsworth avenue, instead of square across the road, as the Railroad Company's agreement only called for. The company agreed to build it as desired, provided that the commissioners would pay the extra cost. This was done and the cost assessed upon those benefitted. The Railroad Company has been paid the $16,000 arising from the extension, and the approval of the Viewer's report would authorize the collection of the assessments. Many of the members believed that the extension should not have been made, yet it having been done the only question was whether the cost should be paid by the city at large or by those benefitted.

On motion of Mr. LITTELL the report was finally referred back to the Board of Viewers, with instructions to assess the cost of the bridge as part of the cost of construction of the street, by a vote of 25 to 6.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance for the opening of Sycamore street was passed finally.

An ordinance for the opening of Knox avenue, from Brownsville avenue to city line was passed finally.

THE NATION TRUST.

The resolution from Common Council in reference to the Nation Trust Company was taken up, read and the action of Common Council concurred in without debate by the following vote, being one more in the affirmative than the necessary:

Ayes—Aiken, Bates, L. T. Brown, Bruce, Dennison, C. P. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, Foster, George Fox, Geiger, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Lagerman, Lappan, Littell, Moore, McCandless, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, John O'Neil, Rodgers, Schild, Schwarm, Waring and Weldon.—30.

Nayes—Murray, Eugene M. O'Neil, Powers, Shipton and Sorg.—5. Not voting Ahl.

An ordinance for the opening of Reed street, from Overhill to Dinwiddie street, was lost for want of a legal majority.

Mr. E. M. O'NEILL presented the following:

To the Select and Common Councils and the Finance Committee of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—As one of the bondsmen of the Honorable Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, I would respectfully request that a new bond be required of His Honor, the Mayor. One of the bondsmen is reputed to be failed. Having some time ago made a request to the city authorities to be relieved from responsibility on said bond, without prejudice to my right under the former notice I now anew ask that a new bond be signed, and decline to be responsible for any acts of the Mayor from this date by reason of these premises. Respectfully,

D. R. GALWAY.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. R. B. BROWN from the Ordinance Committee, presented an ordinance establishing a police fund for the pursuit of criminals; also, an ordinance fixing the salary of the Mayor; also, an ordinance fixing the number of the committees of Councils. All referred back to the Committee.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. MCGIMPSEY petitioned for an abatement of business tax. Referred.

Mr. DENNISTON presented a petition for a board-walk on Homewood avenue. Referred.

Also, a petition for gas lamps on Lincoln avenue bridge. Referred.

By Mr. BARCKLEY, a petition for a board-walk on Carson street in Tenth and Eleventh wards. Referred.

By Mr. POWERS, petition of Andrew Bell for abatement of business tax. Referred.

By Mr. L. T. BROWN, a resolution for a warrant for $21 in favor of the *Advocate* publishing company. Referred.

By Mr. JEREMY, a petition of George Parfitt for abatement of city taxes. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

This branch convened at 2:20, and after the calling of the roll the call for the special session, stating that it was to consider another proposition of the Nation Trust Company, was read. President NEGLEY said he did not know what the proposition was, and suggested that the matter be properly presented.

Mr. THOMPSON presented the following:

Resolved, That the City Attorney is hereby directed to receive any sum of moneys which may be tendered on account of the sum of $230,000, heretofore agreed to be taken for the claim of the city against the Nation Trust Company, and to hand the same to the City Treasurer, who shall receipt for the same on account.

And for the purpose of securing the payment of such sums, the said City Attorney is hereby directed to do such acts in the bankruptcy proceedings now pending, and to direct the release of such of the notes and mortgages and other securities in the hands of Wm. B. Negley, Trustee, or James Veech, trustee, as may be necessary therefor.

He then moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution be put upon its final passage.

TOO LOOSELY DRAWN.

Mr. MCCLARREN said the resolution was very loosely drawn, and that the City Solicitor was empowered to receive any amount he desired. He might even accept $10 under the resolution as it stood.

Mr. HUGHES objected to the resolution for the same reasons.

Mr. THOMPSON then moved to amend by instructing the City Attorney to take no less than $165,000, on account of the whole sum of $240,000, and that he shall give a receipt for the amount received on account.

Mr. FOLEY amended that $165,000 be stricken out, and $170,000 be inserted in its stead.

Mr. THOMPSON said that the reason he fixed the amount at $165,000 was that he understood that that was all the money that the Nation Trust Company people had in their hands.

President NEGLEY said that shortly before the meeting of Councils he met Mr. Shiras, of counsel for the stockholders, who told him that $165,000 was lying at the Dollar Savings Bank, and they were anxious to pay it over to the city. The stockholders had told him that they expected to pay the balance before Christmas.

Mr. FOLEY withdrew his amendment.

Mr. KERR asked if upon the payment of the instalment the company would be released from their mortgages.

Mr. NEGLEY said that he would not release them from the mortgages until ordered to do so by the courts.

Then Mr. THOMPSON'S amendment was adopted.

A SPECIFIED AMOUNT.

Mr. MCCLARREN offered an amendment that the instalment of $165,000 be paid on or before the 15th inst., which was adopted.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT asked if, under the resolution, the City Attorney was not empowered to release all the mortgages, as there were no mortgages specified. He thought there should be some standard of value fixed.

Mr. NESBIT said there should be some time fixed for the payment of the balance. He said, too, that it should be determined how many of the mortgages would be released by the payment of the instalment.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to reconsider the vote on the amendment, substituting the words "the balance" for "and such sums" in the second paragraph of the resolution.

Mr. NESBIT said he wanted to have the city thoroughly secured for the balance, and if there was any doubt upon this point he preferred to have the City Attorney instructed to receive the instalment and receipt for it on account. If some of the securities can be released, so that the Trust Company stockholders can be enabled to secure more money, and the city still be protected, he would favor such a course; but Councils should not fail to see to it that the city was fully secured.

SECURITIES TO BE RELEASED.

The motion was adopted, and then Mr. THOMPSON offered the following amendment: "Provided that the said trustees shall retain in their hands for the benefit of the city, such an amount of the securities as shall be amply sufficient to secure the payment to the city of the balance of the indebtedness of the Nation Trust Company."

Mr. NEGLEY called Mr. Fox to the chair, and said that the intention was to leave enough of the mortgages, in dollars and cents, to secure the payment of the balance of $75,000. How these shall be retained it was for Councils to say.

Mr. MCCLAREN offered an amendment to the amendment that the City Attorney, in conjunction with the Finance Committee, be empowered to determine the matter of releases, and to decide what is a sufficiency of the securities necessary to be retained to insure the payment of the balance of the indebtedness to the city. This was adopted by a vote of 12 ayes to 11 nays.

The amendment as amended was adopted, and the amended resolution passed by a unanimous vote, in the following form:

AMENDED RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the City Attorney is hereby directed to receive any sum of money not less than $165,000 which may be tendered on account of the sum of $240,000 heretofore agreed to be taken for the claim of the city against the Nation Trust Company, and to hand the same to the City Treasurer, who shall receipt for the same on account; provided the same be paid on or before the 15th instant.

And for the purpose of securing the payment of such sums, the said City Attorney is hereby directed to do such acts in the bankruptcy proceedings now pending, and to direct the release of such of the notes and mortgages and other securities in the hands of Wm. B. Negley, Trustee, or Jas. Veech, Trustee, as may be necessary therefor. Provided that the said trustees shall retain in their hands, for the benefit of the city, such an amount of the securities held by them as shall be amply sufficient to secure the payment to the city of the balance of the indebtedness of the Nation Trust Company to the city of Pittsburgh, and that the City Solicitor in connection with the Committee on Finance be authorized to determine the character and amount of the securities to be retained to secure the payment of the balance due from said Nation Trust Company.

The resignation of W. J. Flinn, member of this Board from the Fifth ward, was presented and accepted.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

Regular business was then taken up on motion of Mr. THOMPSON, and the following resolutions and petitions presented:

By Mr. THOMPSON, petition of Wm. Evans and others for release from pavement assessment on Duquesne Way. Referred.

By Mr. DAULER, resolution for reporting relating to gas lamps on Forbes street bridge. Referred.

Mr. FOX, petition of James J. Woods for reduction of assessments. Referred.

Also petition of John T. Powells for refunding property tax. Referred.

Mr. NEGLEY, dedication of property for an alley between Fifth avenue and Arabella street. Read and accepted.

Mr. KETTENBERG, resolution for removing gas lamp from north and south corners of Railroad and Eleventh streets.

Mr. THOMSON presented the report of the Committee on Streets which was received.

Accompanying it was the Viewers' report on the re-grading and re-paving of Thirty-third street, which was received and filed.

WAITER GIRL ORDINANCE.

Mr. FOX, from the Police Committee, presented the amended ordinance to regulate taverns and all other houses for public entertainment, ale and porter shops and houses and other places for habitual resort for the purpose of tippling or intemperance. A section in this ordinance prohibits lady waiter saloons, which, as amended by the Police Committee, was published yesterday. Mr. Fox spoke at length in favor of the ordinance, and in the course of his remarks said that the ordinance was not aimed at the respectable liquor dealers, but rather at the nefarious practice of employing women in the capacity of "lady waiters" or bartenders. He closed his advocacy of the measure by submitting a petition signed by a number of citizens, asking for the suppression of the "lady waiter" business.

Mr. NEES said he had opposed the ordinance in the committee because he believed it to be illegal, but as he had been overborne by a majority of the committee he was obliged to submit, and at this time would make no further opposition to the measure, leaving the legality of the ordinance to be settled by the courts.

The ordinance was then put upon its final passage and adopted without a negative vote.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS

was then taken up and concurred in. The most important ordinances were as follows:

The Pittsburgh and South Side Passenger Railway ordinance was passed finally.

An ordinance for the opening of Osage lane, from Penn avenue to property of Stacy Lloyd, was passed finally.

An ordinance relative to the collection of fines and forfeitures was passed finally, and

An ordinance amending the city code, title, Signs, Sign boards, &c., was laid over until the next meeting.

A resolution for a fire plug at Number Seven engine house was referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. KETTENBERG moved that the vote by which the ordinance relative to junk shops was indefinitely postponed, be reconsidered, and that it be referred to the Police Committee. Adopted.

Adjourned.

WATER COMMITTEE.

Monthly Routine Business—Other Matters.

The Water Committee met last evening, Dr. McCandless presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The pay rolls for November, as follows, were read and approved:

Office	$ 374 99
Lower Works	887 46
Drillers, &c	391 99
Upper Works	383 83
Forty-fifth Street Works	257 50
Street hands	360 41
Bills	4,184 23
Total	$ 6,840 12
Expenditures to date	91,227 70
Unexpended balance	8,772 30

Mr. Herron moved that the Young Men's Home be exempted from paying water tax, it being a charitable institution, and not having been obliged to pay water taxes before.

Mr. McGimpsey was opposed to the exoneration, as it is a money making establishment.

Mr. Herron insisted that it is a charitable institution, and one or two gentlemen are spending considerable money each year in its support. Mr. Herron's motion was carried.

Superintendent Atkinson asked and received permission to store water in the Hiland reservoirs for use in case of accidents to the old works.

Dr. Reed, proprietor of three tenement houses on Clark street, was allowed to make a statement in regard to the great scarcity of water in his houses. As it was a matter properly coming before the Water Extension Committee, and there not being a quorum of that committee present, nothing was done in the matter.

Adjourned.

An effort will be made to get a meeting of the Water Extension Committee on Monday afternoon.

Alexander the Great cut the gordian knot with one blow of his sword. But the victories of peace are greater than those of war, and R. T. BURNITT'S Best Soap has accomplished more than ALEXANDER, for it cuts the gordian knot of filth and uncleanliness with magic ease and certainty, and recreates humanity instead of destroying it.

Reduction in Groceries.

It would seem as if the scarcity of labor and the stringency of the money market are not likely to work the inconvenience that many would suppose. Articles of every day consumption are becoming so low in price that a very small sum of the needful goes far to purchase the necessaries of life. This is the case at the extensive Cash Tea and Grocery House of William Haslage, 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh, where a general marking down in prices has just taken place. Mr. Haslage can afford to sell cheaper than many other establishments in his line, because he conducts his business exclusively on the cash system, making no bad debts to be loaded on the profits of good paying customers. No baits or traps are thrown out to catch the unwary, but every representation is true to the letter.

Notice.

For the benefit of St. Cyprian's Mission a Festival and Concert with living tableaux, will be held at No. 52 Wylie street, beginning Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Admission 15 cents.

WM. F. FLOYD, Missionary.

RAILROAD MEETING.

The Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad—Annual Report of the Board of Directors—Election of Officers, &c.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Division of the B. & O. Railroad, formerly Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, was held at the office of the company, corner of Grant and Wood streets, yesterday. The report of the Board of Directors was submitted by the President of the company, John King, Esq., after which an election for directors was held.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Directors respectfully submit to the stockholders the report of the operations of the company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1876:

At the close of the last report, it was stated that arrangements were in progress for closer and more perfect working in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and that better facilities with more rapid transportation between Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore would be perfected. The advantages which would thus be secured, the increased earnings which it was believed would be obtained from reasonable rates, and the decrease of expenses which was anticipated in view of the excellent condition of the road, would it was hoped, contribute to securing for the Company thereafter greatly improved results.

Of the $5,000,000 second mortgage bonds, issued by the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, the city of Baltimore, in settlement of its debts, received, $2,337,000

The county of Allegheny in settlement of its debts received..... 279,000
And individuals received..... 6,000

Making a total of.....$2,622,000

leaving deposited with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, as collateral for the debt due the company, $2,378,000.

In no year since the completion of the road to Cumberland had the company earned the interest upon the first mortgage bonds, and, unless much more than this was done, it was impossible to obtain a fair price for the second mortgage bonds remaining unsold. The only transactions made by the holders of these securities had been at about forty per cent., and it was not believed that even this low rate could be realized in the market for any considerable amount. The operations of the road, under a new system entirely independent of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, had proven unprofitable, and it was decided that it would be best for the interests of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company if some arrangement could be perfected by which the securities of the company would command a satisfactory price, and the road be operated economically and effectively operated. Accordingly the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road was leased on the 13th day of December, 1875, to take effect January 1, 1876, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, upon the terms and conditions of the lease—of which a copy is appended to this report—and a consolidated mortgage for £2,200,000 sterling—of which also a copy is appended to this report—was placed upon the road; the payment in London of the principal, interest and sinking fund of the bonds issued thereunder being guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The principal, maturing in fifty years from December 1, 1876, by the operation of which the entire issue of these bonds will be redeemed prior to their maturity.

Of these £2,200,000 bonds, £1,360,000 were negotiated in large, with the house of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, at the very satisfactory rate of ninety-seven per cent. gold; the residue £900,000, not disposed of, being reserved to retire the remaining prior obligations, namely, the first mortgage bonds, $4,000,000, and the balance of Turtle Creek bonds, $326,600.

The operations of the road under the lease proved satisfactory, and the earnings for the nine months reached $433,549.20, a sum far greater than had been earned in any similar period by the company, and large enough to encourage the hope of earning this year on the entire debt of the road upon the revival of business activity in the country.

It will be seen that the gross earnings for the year were $1,658,574.35, exceeding those for the seven months ended September 30, 1875, $218,566.25; the expenditures were $1,129,300.05, being less by $203,790.71, and the net earnings being more by the sum of $422,356.90 than the eleven months ended September 30, 1875.

The ratio of working expenses was 68.06 per cent. for the year, being a decrease of 24.44 per cent. as compared with the eleven months ended September 30, 1875.

The earnings for the eleven months ended October 31, 1874, shows an increase in earnings of $163,569.43, and a decrease in expenses of $178,405.60, and an increase of net earnings of $341,975.03.

The tonnage transported during the year 353,779 tons of coal, yielding a revenue of $275,417.50; 754,680 tons of coke, yielding a revenue of $391,307.03. The revenue from the transportation of coal oil reached $182,145 45.

The receipts from passengers during the year were $297,184 13, an increase of $1,390.07, compared with the eleven months ending September 30, 1875.

The expenditures for construction and equipment amounted to $36,837.38.

The charges on account of maintenance of roadway amounted to $386,454.21, being a decrease compared with the eleven months ended September 30, 1875, of $74,224.17.

The amount expended for maintenance of equipage was $356,208.19, being a decrease compared with the eleven months ended September 30, 1875, of $43,695 58.

The outlay for conducting transportation was $334,420.76, being a decrease of $73,309.12 compared with the eleven months ended September 30, 1875.

An amicable settlement has been made with the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company, and that road will continue to be operated by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, under the terms of the lease made on the 2d of January, 1871, for ninety-nine years.

During the year 2,739 30/5-2240 tons new rails and fastenings were placed in the tracks, and at the close of the year, the condition of the road, machinery and equipment was better than at any previous time.

The report was approved.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The next business in order after the approval of the report was the election of a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year. The board of last year was re-elected, and is constituted as follows: John King, jr., Baltimore, Md.; Mendes Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Webb, Baltimore, Md.; John Donnell Smith, Baltimore, Md.; W. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. L. B. Fetterman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. W. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles Donnelly, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John D. Scully, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. H. Koontz, Somerset, Pa.; W. H. Markle, Greensburg, Pa.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Minor Items From the City Police Courts

INFORMATION was made before Alderman Hoerr, yesterday, by J. M. Griffin, charging I. B. Miller, a passenger conductor of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, with felonious assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that Mr. Miller K. Calhoun was a passenger on the train on November 28th last, and some words ensued in regard to the smoking car with the conductor; that Calhoun entered the smoking car, that the conductor followed and immediately attacked him, knocking him down, kicking him in the face, and seriously injuring his eyes and head; injuring him to such an extent that he has since been confined to the house in Mifflin township. A warrant was issued.

MARGARET COESTER charges her husband, Henry Coester, before 'Squire Moreland, with bigamy, alleging that he knowing her to be still alive and living on the Island Ride, married another woman. The Magistrate has the case under advisement.

ALDERMAN EDGAR, of Allegheny, yesterday held Capt. W. C. Cooke in $500 to answer at Court a charge of disposing of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. Mr. Harvey is the prosecutor. Capt. Cooke claims that the prosecution is made for political purposes, but this Mr. Harvey denies.

Christmas Presents.

William Haslage, Old Country Tea House, 18 Diamond, has got up something new in the way of Christmas presents. 5 lb. caddies of his famous Silver Leaf Japan Tea, $4 per caddy; 5 lb. caddy best Old Country Tea, $5; 5 lb. caddy best Japan Tea, $6; 5 lb. best Oolong, $5.50 per caddy; 5 lb. best Imperial, $5.50 per 5 lb. caddy; 5 lb caddy best Gunpowder, $6.50; 5 lb. Assam Tea, $5 per caddy; 5 lb. Karson Congon, $5 per caddy. The above Teas are the best imported into the United States.

Swan Mills.

Bargains! Bargains!!

at Pittsburgh's headquarters for Toys and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail, new goods and low prices at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Bare Wrists

Are productive of cold hands. To keep your wrists warm, secure a pair of those elegant SPRING PULSE HEATERS made of Seal, Otter or Beaver Fur, to be had of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue.

Swan Mills.

Elegant Parlor Suits

A very excellent and cheap assortment the latest styles of furniture, at the lowes prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

Swan Mills.

The Great Run

That was made on our CELLULOID CORAL Jewelry left our stock at a very low ebb. We take pleasure in announcing that we have to-day received a new and complete assortment, which we have marked low. F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue.

On the Decline.

The tendency of all fancy goods is to decline in price. F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, open to-day a full line of colors in a new silk bow for Ladies at the very low price of 25 cents. They also show many new styles of the more elaborate bows and ties, all at popular prices.

Holiday Goods

in endless variety. Bottom prices and prompt attention may be expected at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

To-day is the feast of the Immaculate Conception, and will be observed with proper ceremonies in the Catholic churches.

Collector Davis during November collected $72,838.32—$38,321 of which was from tax on liquors, and $27,014 on tobacco.

In consequence of the demand upon our columns by telegraphic news, we were compelled to put the report of the Court proceedings on our second page this morning.

Fred. Killian, for abusing his wife and family, was last evening fined $50 and costs by Mayor Phillips, in default of which he was sent ninety days to the workhouse.

Elliott Cheney, fifteen years old, son of John B. Cheney, a prominent merchant of Freedom, was accidentally shot and killed while out rabbit hunting on Saturday forenoon.

The number of policeman at the Union Depot has been reduced to three. One is on in the day time and one at night, and from 12 o'clock noon until 12 at night two are on.

A conductor of one of the Manchester street cars was accidentally thrown from the car, last evening, while it was being switched from one track to the other on Sixth street, and was considerably bruised.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of an infant, two days old, daughter of Jennie Reed, from Greensburg, who came to this city in search of employment. The jury found that death resulted from natural causes.

There were nineteen deaths in Allegheny last week, from the following causes: Accident, 3; appoplexy, 1; bronchitis, 2; consumption, 1; convulsions, 2; enteritis, 1; scarlet fever, 2; smallpox, 5; suicide, 1; still birth, 1. Males, 8; females, 11. Total, 19.

Milk Inspector Drexler, of Allegheny, expects his instruments to arrive this week, when he will at once commence the inspection of milk wherever he may find it. A penalty of $25 will be inflicted where the milk is found to be watered or adulterated in any way.

The body of Baron De Palm, which is to be cremated at Washington to-morrow, will arrive here en route to the latter place at 8:30 this morning, and will be taken to Washington on a special train, accompanied by a number of persons who have been invited to witness the ceremonies.

The Wooden Building Committee met last evening in the City Clerk's office, Mr. Sorg presiding. Privilege was granted to Alex. McClure & Co. to erect a frame shed on their lot on Twenty-eighth street, near the Allegheny river, and to W. H. Daly to erect an iron clad stable on Ann street.

The Board of Pardons meets to-day when it is understood the subject of granting a pardon to Robert Grier, the absconding cashier of the defunct Nation Trust Company, will be considered. Mr. Shoyer, counsel for the stockholders, who is urging the pardon for Grier, left for Harrisburg last evening.

John A. Clark, of Port Perry, an alleged thief, counterfeiter and bigamist who was arrested one evening last week and taken to McKeesport, handcuffed, and placed in a third story room of the Hiawatha House, effected his escape and has since been seen at Port Perry with his bracelets still on his wrists.

At yesterday's meeting of the Temperance Alliance, Rev. S. C. Jennings was added to the list of honorary members. A resolution recognizing the Local Option movement as a means of prohibition was adopted, and that the use of the Alliance rooms one night each week to Francis Murphy.

Yesterday afternoon a gray horse attached to Voskamp's grocery wagon ran off down Orverhill street. Near Centre avenue it encountered a heavy coal wagon just turning into Centre. The runaway horse could not stop, and making a leap fell across the wagon, with his forefeet on one side and his hind feet on the other. He was got off with considerable difficulty.

John Gibson, Son & Co., of Gibsonton Mills, near Bellevernon, on the Monongahela river, the heaviest whisky dealers in Western Pennsylvania, yesterday morning took out of bond three hundred and eighty-five barrels of whisky, the Government tax on which amounted to the handsome sum of dollars. The tax was paid to Collector Davis before the whisky was released from the bonded warehouse.

Major McGregor, the gentlemanly and accommodating Pension Agent of this city, was unusually busy yesterday distributing the bounty of Uncle Sam to wounded soldiers and sailors and soldiers' and sailors' widows. The office opened at 7 o'clock, and Maj. McGregor and his clerks were kept moving all day. Since the abolishment of the U. S. Depository here all pension checks are payable at the Tradesmen's National Bank, Wood street and Fourth avenue.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless a day or two ago had his buggy smashed, and he himself narrowly escaped injury. He was driving up Penn avenue behind a street car which was going rather slow, and the latter attempted to drive around it. He drove to one side, and met a heavy wagon. There was room enough to pass, but the car horses at the same moment concluded to trot up, and the doctor's buggy was caught between the car and the wagon, and every wheel smashed. The doctor himself was fortunately not hurt.

Frank Kapler, son of Martin Kapler, while out hunting yesterday in the fields in the rear of Mr. Joseph Dilworth's residence, in the Twentieth ward, accidentally shot himself in the side, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was discovered about an hour after the accident by two men who were crossing the fields, and by them taken to the street cars and to Brack's drug store on Madison street. Dr. Christy dressed his wounds. He is about eighteen years old, and lives near the Schoschool house.

James G. Welsh, a sailor in the U. S. Navy, who was discharged from the steamer Plymouth on the first of the month by reason of the expiration of his term of service, yesterday forenoon, while drunk, fell over the railing of the Hand street bridge at the Allegheny end. He fell a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet, rolled to the water's edge, and was picked up insensible. He was taken to the lock-up and his injuries dressed by Dr. Cole, who did not think them serious. Welsh was taken to the West Penn Hospital. He has a wife living at 243 Ridge avenue, Allegheny.

County Superintendent Dixon has called the County Institute for Monday, the 18th inst., when he will address it. Liability be a wrangle over the matter in the Allegheny Board of Control this evening. Under the school law teachers are compelled to attend, and as the Allegheny City has no regularly organized institute, teachers have always attended the County Institute, but many of the members of the Board of Control are opposed to holding the schools and the 25th, and say that the Institute should be held during the last week in the month, during